

THE MAN WHO SELLS HIS VOTE IS A TRAITOR TO HIS CLASS!

NOT in many years have the Milwaukee saloons had such a great harvest as in this election.

According to the daily papers, the honor of being a Republican or Democratic candidate for mayor costs from \$20,000 to \$25,000. And there are four or five such candidates.

It costs from \$200 to \$500 to get a Democratic or Republican nomination for alderman in a ward. A candidate for the circuit court is expected to spend no less than \$8,000, etc.

Much of this goes for "liquid argument," although some of the money is burned up in the form of cigars, or is given outright to the "touchers."

There is not the faintest suspicion of any principle to be found among the whole lot of candidates.

As early as ten years ago both of the old parties adopted a platform demanding public ownership of public utilities.

Not one of the candidates now seems to remember that.

As late as four years ago Mr. Dave Rose declared in the West Side Turner Hall, that he would get us an electric lighting plant if he had to steal the money.

The money was stolen, but the electric plant is not here.

But this campaign is the most strenuous we have ever seen.

Mr. Pringle, who runs as a "business man," is making it a business to have as many as sixteen meetings in one night. Most of these meetings are held in saloons which have not even a hall connected with them. The boys meet at the bar. And Mr. Pringle sets them up for a business administration. And with the help of a good automobile and a chauffeur who can stand a lot, Mr. Pringle can make sixteen or seventeen such meetings in one night without meeting with an accident. But he has become a "hero" worthy of a Carnegie medal by saving his own life several times.

As for Dave Rose and L. A. Dahlman, they are using the same methods.

But we want to say that the man who is selling his vote for a drink or a cigar, or any other "consideration" of that kind, is a traitor to his country and to the working class. And the politician who is buying him is even worse.

And if some good anarchist—for there ought to be good anarchists as there are "good trusts"—should smash his skull, public sympathy would be his.

At producing hunger and distress and anxiety for those who work the capitalist system seems to be an unqualified success!

The Socialist preacher, R. J. Campbell, who has been stirring London for some time with his fearless sermons, will shortly visit this country.

John I. Beggs, the street car magnate of Milwaukee and St. Louis, has joined a balloon association and has been made a director. That settles it! There will be provisions for strap-hanging on all balloons hereafter!

Socialism recently invaded Oxford University in England, and made an unexpected showing. While the vote in the debate on the subject did not give the Socialists the majority, they were almost dumbfounded when the result was

pathy ought not to be altogether with the corruptionist.

In this election the parties, with the exception of the Social-Democrats, have no platform. The candidates make their own issues, and they are lame issues indeed.

Probably the clearest and best defined is the issue of David S. Rose, "the wide open town."

There is not even the faintest danger of the Prohibitionists carrying Milwaukee. And no other party and no other candidate even dreams of encroaching upon the liberty of the citizen to take a glass of beer when he wants it—provided he has the money to pay for it. So the "wide open town" simply means the rule of the red-light districts, the gamblers, grafters, pimps and pickpockets—in Milwaukee. It is commonly understood to mean that and nothing else.

Yet in Milwaukee and every big city there is a large element of that class—and Rose's candidacy has also the support of the public service corporations and other capitalists who help to buy the so-called floating voters. And he also claims to have the support of certain Polish priests and politicians.

These are the elements of his strength.

And Rose makes his campaign accordingly. His main "campaign material" is free beer, free cigars, free lunch and even free fireworks, whenever "the refreshments" alone do not succeed as a "drawing card."

Of course, he also does some "orating" suitable to these occasions. He accuses the Socialists of wanting to divide up. This is funny enough, because his followers do not object to dividing up with his beer, his cigars and his lunches—and most of them would not lose anything even if they divided up with David S. Rose. He also accuses the Social-Democrats of being "anarchists" although there is not a more dangerous anarchist in the country than bunco "Dave."

Yet, in spite of all this we are not underestimating his strength. And no decent citizen, no man nor woman, whether Social-Democratic or inclined or not, ought to underestimate it.

Dave is in desperate straits and has a desperate gang and the money of the corporations behind him.

Dave must be taken seriously. He is a fighter. And he will fight like a cornered rat.

However, it is not worth while to discuss his so-called issue.

Any father or mother who has a

son or a daughter growing up should consider it a natural duty to make use of every remaining hour between now and election to prevent the return of the rule of graft, crime and prostitution in Milwaukee.

The election of David S. Rose would be a greater misfortune to our community than was the earthquake to San Francisco, because it would ruin thousands not only financially, but morally, and it would be a lasting disgrace to our city.

However, there are other candidates. There is Mr. Louis A. Dahlman seeking the Republican nomination. Louis is one of the heirs of the Dahlman estate and the son-in-law of Mr. Patrick Cudahy of the meat trust.

Mr. Dahlman's issue is "lower taxation." He has good reasons. The Dahlman estate owns an enormous number of houses in the Third ward, mostly slum properties. The Dahlman estate owns a number of houses on River Street, which are given over to prostitution.

The Dahlman estate owns big stretches of land within the city limits which are held for the purpose of getting higher prices when the neighborhood is built up.

The Dahlman estate is known to be the most puerile, stingy and exacting in the city—at the same time always fighting every kind of improvement and always willing to let the ward fund, that is the poor taxpayers in the ward, pay for the Dahlman estate.

And now comes Mr. Louis A. Dahlman and wants still more.

He wants to become mayor of the city so that he can use his influence and be in a better position to dodge taxes. As for his promise that he would lower the taxes for the people at large—that is pure buncombe. The mayor has nothing to do with that.

But the mayor could possibly have a tax assessor appointed here and there who would lower the valuation on the estate houses in River Street and so forth. Perhaps he could also have a lower valuation on Mr. Cudahy's palace on Prospect Avenue and on the other pork properties.

However, there is no necessity for lowering the taxes. On the contrary, we want to compel the corporations and the rich tax dodgers to pay their just share of taxes. Then the poor people would not have to pay so much.

We want that River Street property taxed to its full value. We

want the other Dahlman estate slum properties taxed to their full value. We want the Dahlman estate to be compelled to put improvements on their stretches of empty land or sell them if they do not want to wait for their "unearned increment." We do not want the Dahlman cesspools to poison the moral and physical constitution of our people.

What Mr. Louis A. Dahlman says about the Socialists being Anarchists is not worth answering. It is on a par with Dave Rose's arguments. In short, Dahlman has all the moral depravity of Rose, without the courage of that depravity.

We will only say that the Dahlman estate in the Third Ward, where the poor Italians live, would by this time have created a whole nest of anarchists, if it had not been for the Social-Democrats continually telling the people that even the Dahlman estate, despicable and contemptible as is its management, is only the outcome of the capitalist system.

And, of course, Mr. Patrick Cudahy of the meat trust is not running for mayor—only his son-in-law, Louis Dahlman. Yet we cannot help thinking about the rat manure in the sausage, and the embalmed beef, which helps to pay Mr. Dahlman's campaign expenses.

Then there is Mr. John T. Kelly—undoubtedly a more decent man than either of these two. But his campaign issues, the three-cent fare and lower price for gas are those of a cunning politician and not worthy of an honorable man.

Mr. Kelly is the city attorney, and knows very well that neither he nor any one else can compel John I. Beggs to give a three-cent fare if John I. Beggs does not want to grant it.

John I. Beggs has a franchise running to 1934. The street car system is the private property of his company. And no one, not even the so-called railway commission, can compel him to give a lower rate. If he could be compelled, why did Mr. Kelly, who has been city attorney for two years, not compel him? It would be his business as city attorney to do so.

True, Mr. Kelly says the street car company is making about 18 per cent annually on its investment. But what of that? The Standard Oil has made a much larger profit. And of the powers of the railway commission Mr. Kelly ought to have had a fair sample, when this commission sat here last

summer and investigated the charges against the street railway company. The investigation cost the city a goodly amount of money.

Not one of the recommendations of the state commission have been complied with. The street car service today is just as vicious, the cars are just as filthy, the rates are just as exorbitant, the general operation just as reckless as ever. If the recommendations of the commission could be enforced, why has not Mr. Kelly done his duty?

He is the city attorney.

Why not be honest, Mr. Kelly, and say that the city should ask the power to take over such public utilities as are now in private hands? This can easily be done by changing the charter at the next charter convention, so that the city will get permission to raise the bond limit and take over these properties. Or still better, it can be done by issuing bonds secured on these properties.

Mr. Kelly is not doing himself any honor in this campaign by trying to out-flimflam Dave Rose and Louis A. Dahlman. Besides, he surely cannot out-bunco the bunco man from Arizona.

With the other candidates we need hardly quarrel. W. H. Graeber has absolutely no show of getting the Democratic nomination. His cry against the dishonesty of the Rose crowd will avail him nothing after having trained with that gang for ten years.

And as for Mr. Thomas A. Pringle, who wants to run as a business man and a coffin manufacturer—we can only say that the manufacture of coffins surely cannot be considered a claim for the mayoralty, since Milwaukee is still alive, in spite of having had his friend Rose for mayor for so many years. This by the way is good proof of the vitality of the city. And as to Mr. Pringle's cry of "a business administration," that is altogether too shop-worn. We thus far never had anything in Milwaukee but a business administration. Business corrupts politics.

Besides, the government of a city is a science that needs to be learned, like engineering, medicine or electricity.

The fact that a man has been selling coffins or has made money in the mining business, does not in any way qualify him to be the mayor of a city. The average "business" man would not be willing to put a dentist at the head of a machine shop, because he would say the man does not understand any-

thing about it. Yet he himself is very willing to become the mayor of a city of nearly 400,000 inhabitants, with its various social and economic interests of the greatest importance, although he does not know the first thing about them.

Mr. Pringle served four years as an alderman. What did he do except to vote with the corporations and the grafters? We would just as soon elect Pringle's main supporter, the notorious Joe Ornstein, to the mayor's chair as Mr. Pringle. So much for the candidates of the old parties.

It is different with the Social-Democrats. Our candidates have been tried and never found wanting. Emil Seidel is an honor to the Common Council. We have made a study of social and municipal institutions and are studying them continually. We demand that all our representatives shall make themselves acquainted with the conditions and with their duties. We demand of them that they get posted.

If we should carry the city, in all cases where we have not the necessary talent in our organization we will get the best expert talent available.

If the Social-Democrats carry Milwaukee and get control of the administration, then for the first time in the history of any American city we shall have an administration of experts.

Yet all of this is of minor importance. The Social-Democratic party is a class organization of the proletariat and a part of the international Socialist movement. We have much greater things to fight than David S. Rose, Louis A. Dahlman or John T. Kelly.

In the *World's Work* for December, 1903, it was pointed out that at that time the twenty-four men on the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation represented directly one-twelfth of the total wealth of the country. In the same year there were 20,000 evictions for non-payment of rent in the city of New York. That was during the prosperous year of 1903. We have got no figures since, excepting the statement in La Follette's recent speech that fourteen of the directors of the National City Bank are at the head of fourteen great corporations representing 38 per cent of the capitalization of all the industrial trusts of the country.

The yachts of our wealthy men in this country represent an expenditure of \$54,000,000, and ap-

proximately \$12,000,000 are spent yearly in running them.

There are 6,000 women in New York who each spend something more than \$5,000 a year on their dresses, while there are over 100 who each spend over \$50,000 a year.

At the same time there are 75,000 men out of work in Chicago, hanging around the lodging houses—many of them waiting for some Rose or Dahlman or Pringle to "influence" their votes.

In the war of the revolution the American dead and wounded together numbered less than 8,000.

The total life cost of the five years of civil war, from disease as well as death, was less than 300,000.

The total cost of Cuba and the Philippines has been less than 2,000 American lives.

During the last year 57,513 American men, women and children were killed by accident in factories. About 150,000 were injured.

During the last nineteen years the railroads of America have killed 143,527 persons. During the same period 931,450 persons have been injured by American railroads.

The railroad toll alone for twenty years has been more than 1,000,000 American men, women and children.

During a single year American street railways killed and injured a few less than 49,000 persons. In New York the record of twenty-seven days alone showed 42 deaths and 5,500 injuries.

During the last seventeen years American coal mines have killed 22,840 men, made at least 10,000 widows and upward of 40,000 orphans.

We want to do away with that system.

We want to make life safer. We want to make life worth living.

We want to nationalize the trusts. We want to bring about the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. Mark you, we want to stop the "dividing up" which is now going on.

We want to give everybody an equal chance in life, according to his facilities and abilities. That is all.

And if you believe that we are right in our undertaking, then vote the Social-Democratic ticket, and vote it straight.

Victor L. Berger.

The Clutch of Capitalism

How inter-membership in directorship and stock ownership have developed and centralized control may be explained as follows:

Nine men control the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

These nine, with four others, control also the directorates of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western.

These thirteen, with six others, add control of the New York Central and Hudson River and the Chesapeake and Ohio.

These nineteen, with five others, control also the Chicago and Northwestern.

These twenty-four, with one other, control also the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

These twenty-five, with two others, control also the Reading system.

These twenty-seven, with three others, control also the Cleve-

land, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

These twenty-five, with two others, control also the Reading system.

These twenty-seven, with three others, control also the Erie.

These thirty, with five others, control also the Southern.

These thirty-five, with two others, control also the Delaware, Lackawana and Western.

These thirty-seven, with two others, control also the Lehigh Valley.

These thirty-nine, with four others, control also the Great Northern.

These forty-three, with five others, control also the Northern Pacific.

These forty-eight, with two others, control also the Union Pacific.

These fifty, with one other, control also the Southern Pacific.

These fifty-one, with six others, control also the Rock Island.

announced and it was seen that they had secured 214 votes for the resolution that was the subject of debate—only lacking twenty-three votes of having the premier debating society in Oxford declare for Socialism! Straws show the way the wind is blowing!

"Hello, Fred," chirped W. K. Vanderbilt to the judge before whom he was haled for scorching. "Hello, Will," replied his honor. Discharged.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

Same old story—but we hardly expected the *Sentinel* to call attention to it!

We have received several proof pages of matter aiming to discourage the people from municipal ownership, with a request that we give it space. It comes from the Municipal Ownership Publishing Bureau of New York, a bureau fin-

anced by the big cormorants of the public service companies of the country, who do not want public sentiment and public common sense to break up their grafts on the people. It is needless to say that we have no space for the stuff it sends, for it comes from a poisoned source and is therefore unreliable.

Sad to relate, however, many a capitalist editor will give it space, and his readers will little realize that it is the enemy that is trying to tamper with their opinions.

The Milwaukee campaign is presenting a spectacle for the gods to weep over. The primary law has forced the old party office seekers to make individual scrambles, as never before, for the nomination.

As a result the corporations have the candidates just where they want them.

It is generally understood that practically all the old party aspirants have gladly taken corporation money with which to keep in the breakneck scramble.

Corporation money flows like water.

The corporations will be in clover after election, provided the Social-Democrats do not sweep the city. They have not been able to reach the Socialists with their money and they are therefore all the more willing to help the old party men in the hope that a Social-Democratic victory can be averted.

Milwaukee never saw a more shameful campaign.

But out of it a Socialist victory is almost certain, as the people are utterly disgusted with the holdup record of the corporation capitalists.

Socialism has become a vital political factor in Great Britain. Already there are thirty Socialist voters in the house of commons. The Nineteenth Century, in a recent article, declares that the Socialist vote of the world has doubled in the past ten years. This is a movement that needs to be watched. But it does not seem possible that the United States, which has been advanced so rapidly by individual in-

itiative and individual liberty will, in the lifetime of anyone now living, be willing to forego those advantages for any of the alluring sophistries of Socialism.—*Wall Street Journal*.

Forego what advantages? The "advantages" of hard times, lack of employment, inability to pay rent or to have the doctor when the little ones are ill?

What "advantages?" The "advantages" of a society in which the workers remain poor and the wealth flows into the hands of people who do little work—already one per cent of the people of this country own over half of the wealth, which means that ninety-nine per cent own less than half!

Wall Street has told the people in and out of season that they should not think of their own individual condition so long as here were evidences of prosperity all about them. But the people are opening their eyes.

They want to know from personal experience what that prosperity tastes like.

And they want conditions that will permit some of it to go to those who are industrious—for a starter.

They are tired of seeing the advantages go to the drones in the social hive, and that's the truth about it!

Let Wall Street go to blazes!

On the new three-cent street railway in Milwaukee (and, by the way, it was the Social-Democratic aldermen who put in that three-cent fare amendment), the cars are heated with electricity. The electric stoves are small, and are placed on the floor between the seats up against the wall, so that every seat has its little heater. They are hardly noticeable, but they keep the passengers' feet warm as toast in cold weather and provide a moderate and agreeable warmth throughout the car.

If street cars can be thus easily warmed with electricity, the homes of the people can also—and there is only one reason why the cars are not so heated and the homes are not

and that is that the cormorant capitalists have taken up electric production as a private, profit-making affair, and thus keep it out of our reach.

Every city should have its own municipal electric light plant and should not only light its own streets, but should be prepared to supply electricity to the homes at cost.

This would break up gas monopolies and coal monopolies. The people can have a great many things they are now deprived of if they only wake up and look after their own interests. We know it is so in Milwaukee, and what is true of one city is pretty apt to be true of the others.

Brand Whitlock, the humanitarian mayor of Toledo, O., and successor to Golden Rule Jones, has written a criticism of the system of justice in this country—a matter of which he had made a close study for years, and even written a powerful purpose novel "The Turn of the Balance," upon. He says the criminal laws today are essentially what they were a century ago and criminals are dealt with according to a theory six thousand years old, while in almost everything else the world has made progress.

He urges the abolition of legal murder by the state, the abolition of the penitentiary system, substituting therefor institutions for the various classes and types of criminals, he would give judges the power to suspend sentences in purely criminal cases in the matter of first offenders, with the indeterminate and the parole systems, would abolish all corporal punishment, and he would have enlightened people in control of penal and reformatory work. Back of all this Mayor Whitlock sees the great necessity of diminishing the things that incline young offenders to greater crimes—lack of work and the gigantic system of special privilege, lack of which again is the capitalist system itself, although Mayor Whitlock neglects to say so.

We believe there is hardly a criminal judge who does not feel that

there is something vitally wrong with the operation of the law and the courts toward the unfortunates, toward the poorer class.

In Milwaukee not long ago a poor woman had to sacrifice her small savings, gained by toil over a wash tub, to save her boy from prison. The boy had undoubtedly been criminalized by conditions. And in such a case, we could not but ask: What had the poor, harassed woman done that she was thus fined? This is only one case, in one direction. There are many, many others and many other directions.

Elsewhere we print a statement of the railroad ownership of the country. It is gathered from the official report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. If the money earned by hard labor by the people were iron filings and each bloated capitalist or corporation were a

magnet the people's money could not go to the big fellows any faster than it goes today. And what they get for their hard labor is not their full, socially-due share of the wealth they have created. The capitalist system catches a man both coming and going! If you like it, keep on voting for it!

If Chief Shippy of Chicago were a poor man he would doubtless be hung for his brutal murder of the Jewish boy, Averbuch—for there seems to now be little doubt that the boy was shot down in cold blood by the drunken and notoriety-seeking police chief. If the things that are now coming out are true, a fonder murder was never committed in this country. But no matter what is proven, Shippy belongs to a class that is above the law, and is safe!

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

Now is the Time to Chip In!

Still they come! The comrades who want to swell the Wisconsin vote next fall and send more Social-Democratic members to the Wisconsin legislature, there to keep up the valiant fight for Socialism and the working class. Our comrades well know that the best and surest way to do this is through the Wisconsin Literature Fund. They are still at their old game of building the Socialist movement on the bed-rock of Socialist literature. Will you get in line with them? Will you send in your contribution to the fund and have the satisfaction next November of knowing that you helped win the victory?

Wisconsin State Executive Board, E. H. Thomas Secretary.
Wisconsin Literature Fund.
Previously reported: \$122.30
E. J. Palmer..... 25
Wm. Bateman..... 50
John H. Behling..... 1.00
James Asdale..... 1.00

o the State Executive Board Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin:
Please place the enclosed sum (\$.....) to the credit of the
Wisconsin Literature Fund, and oblige

THE REASON for SOCIALISM By H. ESELL.

"Always be ready to give an answer to any one who asks your reason for the hope that you cherish." —Epistle of Peter.

Insects as Promoters of Socialism. A few months ago a gentleman of influence in public life who is a fruit grower, who would feel much insulted if accused of being a Socialist, appeared before the legislature of his state to present a petition to have the state take up the matter of ridding the orchards of San Jose scale and other pests that were threatening the entire fruit industry. His chief and only argument was that it was a matter that the state alone in its collective capacity could handle. He showed that it made no difference how much expense and labor one man would put upon his orchards and vineyards to destroy these enemies so long as his neighbor was allowed to keep a few infested trees standing that he cared nothing about; that the negligent and careless farmer and fruit grower was a constant menace to the fruit industry of the entire state.

In this contention he was certainly right, but he overlooked some very important truths. State lines are imaginary lines, and scale insects, fungous diseases, and parasites of all kinds have no regard for imaginary lines, and so, if even his state were to take up the matter as he desired, and the states bordering it were not to do so, with the country now so densely populated that even the farmer class can call from one residence to another, there would be very little gained. He must remember that the San Jose scale was not known in the United States until 1870, when it appeared in California, and twenty-three years later, in 1893, it had spread to the Atlantic Coast, and is now threatening the fruit industry in every part of the country. So this little insect, and all of its kind, these objects of nature following nature's laws, these friends (shall I call them friends or enemies?) of man, do not give rise to state questions, but to national questions; do not drive the human family toward individualism of the type that is past, but toward Socialism, that is inevitable; do not incite men to fight and consume each other, but to cooperate, to combine against the common evil and exterminate it.

The Mexican cotton boll weevil was found to be too large a question for the individual, or for a single state, and was made a national question. When the yellow fever was threatening the gulf coast in 1905, two states that in the past were willing to fight and die for states' rights, cried out to the national government to take charge of the situation.

But our influential gentleman, who was socialistic enough to have the state destroy the insects, if not to grow fruit, overlooked another truth. He would have the state compel every citizen to either cut down every infested tree, or provide himself with such spraying machinery as would enable him to keep his trees in a healthy condition. He forgets that this would require an investment impossible for one having just a few trees for his own use; that those having these few trees would be taxed by the state for this service, and inspection which would mostly benefit the grower on a large scale; that the great majority of farmers do not now use as much fruit as they should because it has become almost impossible to grow it without expensive machinery of all kinds; and that the effect of all such legislation is to still further concentrate such an industry into fewer hands, which becomes more and more detrimental to the common good under capitalism, while at the same time making for Socialism, when the same situation will be of the highest benefit to all, because fruit will then be grown in abundance for use, rather than for profit to a few individuals.

Socialism and the Laws of Health.

I have referred briefly to the relation of society as a whole to the laws of health. No one may any longer deny that in this particular society is a unit. The recognition of this unity brands every one to that extent, at least, as a Socialist. However much one may advocate the principle "Every man for himself," in other matters, he has no way of escaping that law of nature which decrees that if one member of society is subjected to such conditions as to cause him to contract disease, as to render him unclean, and insanitary, every other member of society is endangered by this disease, and subjected to the same filthy conditions.

If I persist in having the clothing I must wear made in the apartments of the slum dwellers, and in the sweat shop where consumptives expectorate, I need not think God unkind if a loved one comes to an untimely death from a contagious or an infectious disease.

A colored woman who makes her living by taking in washing,

lives in a house of two rooms for which she pays six dollars per month, and is not furnished with water from the city mains. She says she has to use a great deal of water and cannot afford to pay such rent, and pay for the water too, so she washes with water drawn from an old cistern in the back yard. She says the water smells like a carrion, and if her patrons knew the truth about it they would not give her any more clothes to wash. As long as we are willing to exploit labor, we must not complain when our clothing that is sent out to be cleaned, comes back to us polluted, and containing vermin that carry cutaneous and other diseases; we need not wonder, as did a certain very careful woman, where these vermin come from. We are not careful enough, we are imposing upon ourselves when we impose upon our fellow man. This is a world of compensations. Action is equal to reaction. "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured unto you."

I was at the home of a small farmer some time ago. Like all of his class, he was very poor, and there was small chance of his bettering his condition; because on the small scale upon which he must operate he could not afford any of the labor-saving machinery or other helps that would render his efforts more effective and enable him to build up his place, so it kept going down year after year, and his poverty became more searching. His wife and several girls were preparing some green beans for market, their clothing apparently consisted of a single garment hung from the shoulders, and was very unclean, as were their bodies. Each had in her lap the vegetable they were working with, and as I observed the process and reflected that the same scene was being enacted in thousands of such hovels, I was again impressed with the fact of the unity of the human family, and said to myself: You cannot be clean yourself if your fellow man, and those upon whom you depend for a living are prevented from being clean.

That society is recognizing these truths more and more is shown by the fact that the inspection of food products, the sanitation, and the health conditions of residence sections are no longer questions for individuals, but have become a part of the public administration. When the incentive of private gain is destroyed with the capitalist system which alone perpetrates it, and the incentive of decency, of cleanliness, of health, of happiness, and of life, is forced to the front by the recognition of the brotherhood of man, then we will understand in full what is now only a step in our evolution from an animal existence to a higher, better, and cleaner life.

POLITELY, LET US ADDRESS THE SUPREME COURT.

Make sure, Learned Judge, that you do not mistake all the people for a "mob."

It is announced that the justices of the United States Supreme Court, having taken counsel together, have decided to jump into the torrent of "present day tendencies," as the honorable Horatius jumped into the raging Tiber.

The people will want to know what the gentlemen mean by "present day tendencies."

By way of detail, it is stated that the Supreme Court judges purpose to stand "between the Constitution and popular passion."

What do the gentlemen mean by "popular passion?"

Everything that a man feels strongly is a passion. It was a passionate love of liberty that established this government. It was the popular passionate demand for independent government that gave us the Declaration of Independence, and subsequently the Constitution of which these judges talk.

It was passionate hatred of class government that compelled the framers of the Constitution, against their will, to put into that Constitution the bill of rights, liberty of the press, of free speech, of free assembly, the right of habeas corpus, etc.

Nobody wants mob rule. Nobody wants the fleeting idea of the moment, the hatred aroused by some individual misfortune, to overthrow stable, reliable ideas of government.

But, on the other hand, Supreme Court or no Supreme Court, THE PEOPLE PURPOSE TO GOVERN THIS COUNTRY.

Back in the sixties there were some Supreme Court judges who felt for a very little while that it was their duty to prevent "the mob, popular passion," from doing away with human slavery.

That Supreme Court put on record the Dred Scott decision. But it didn't take that same court long to find out that when the people really want something they are going to have it. And the same Supreme Court that stood between "popular passion" and slavery, protecting the latter, was before long busy making constitutional provisions for a government in which body slavery thereafter should be unknown.

The Supreme Court now specifies among its various virtuous intentions its determination to curb the passions of the people so far as workmen are concerned.

Very good, indeed, if any workman or his representatives is trying to act in opposition to the will of the majority of the people.

But if the demands of the workmen represent the well-considered will of the majority of the people, the Supreme Court of the United States is only making itself ridiculous, and repeating the Dred Scott decision, when it tries to prevent the people from having their own way, for they will have it in spite of the most learned and estimable gentlemen that ever wore silk.

The trouble with some of our high-minded public men, put upon the bench and in executive office by the people, is that they mistake the will of the PEOPLE for the will of a "MOB." You cannot INDICT a whole nation, and even the honorable and admirable justices of the Supreme Court cannot RULE a whole nation. They were not put on the Bench to RULE the American people, but to interpret the Constitution according to the will of the people. Their decisions are not infallible, BUT THE PEOPLE'S WILL IS INFALLIBLE.

When the question of an income tax came up before the Supreme Court a majority of that body decided that rich men should pay their

A Quiet Hero.

It was in Fond du Lac. He was one of those heroes who does not know he is a hero, and of such is the real stuff. He used to be a tinner and was a member of a tinner's union, but is now a contractor for tin and cornice work. He told me that his prominence as a Social-Democrat had occasionally lost him jobs of work, and then he added with a quiet modesty, as if any other course were preposterous: "But I don't care. I have the satisfaction of knowing I am one in an army that is doing grand work. And even if I never get any benefit from the Socialist movement, I know my children will!" C. S.

HYGIENE AND SOCIALISM.

By Dr. H. L. Nahin.

While there are a number of hygienic rules which the individual is fully capable of observing, still there are innumerable rules and measures which the individual is unable to execute without the aid of the community, especially in the large modern cities, where the individual is conditioned by the needs and desires of the people; by unscrupulous owners of tenement houses; by soulless corporations and owners of railroads, mines, shops, and factories. Hence we must divide the hygienic rules into two divisions, 1. Personal Hygiene, 2. Social Hygiene.

Personal Hygiene.

To maintain the working mechanism of the individual he must consume daily a sufficient amount of water. The body of the individual is working constantly. The stomach digests; the heart propels; the lungs pump in and out air; the brain dispatches its messages through the innumerable wires, called nerves. Now, to keep up the steam power of this complicated machinery, it is essential to have a sufficient supply of water. Usually an individual must drink from two to three quarts of water daily, and use from 12 to 16 gallons a day for cooking, washing and bathing purposes.

Water is cheap and easily obtainable. Hence there is no reason why such quantity should not be taken, except through ignorance of its importance. Insufficiency of water predisposes the individual to many and various diseases:

1. In the food we take there are a number of organic and inorganic substances which can not be dissolved without a sufficient amount of water.
2. The lungs are unable to perform their proper function of eliminating the poisonous gases.
3. The function of the digestive system is impaired. The individual becomes constipated, in consequence of which all those impurities which are ordinarily eliminated from the body by the alimentary canal, are arrested there, and are producing deadly poisons, or as it is technically called auto-intoxication.
4. Lack of water blocks up the human sewage system. The lumen of the tubules and canals of the kidneys and urinary tract become filled with various poisons and acids and salts, and produce many and various diseases, such as Bright's disease, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.
5. The muscles and the nervous system become weak, hence the body becomes physically ill and mentally enfeebled.

For these and a number of other valuable reasons it is essential to drink between ten and twelve glasses of water daily, so as to keep up the physiological functions of the various organs to their full capacity.

Milwaukee's Out-of-Works!

There are over a thousand machinists out of work in Milwaukee. At the Rouadka Trunk Factory, where five hundred men are usually employed there are now forty men at work. The others are hunting jobs and not finding them.

It is reported that at some of the large establishments many older men are among those waiting to apply for work and that these have to drop out of line when the weather is bad because of constitutional ailments and infirmities, thus putting their dependents at a disadvantage.

Every morning hundreds of worldless men gather at the site of the Auditorium in the hope that chance may favor them and give them a temporary job.

At the headquarters of the labor unions, 318 State Street, there is a daily congregation of men out of employment — skilled workmen, whose producing abilities are of great value to society — comparing notes and eagerly watching the blackboards for chance work.

Reports from the various trade union business agents indicate no change in the unemployed situation in Milwaukee. The change, if anything, is for the worse, for the rents and grocers' and coal bills are coming due and many will have serious times trying to borrow money. Philadelphia has just arranged a five million dollar bond issue for the benefit of the unemployed of that city. In Milwaukee the capitalist parties have tried to block the efforts of the Socialist aldermen to provide relief for our fellow citizens out of work.

The Social-Democrats Getting 3-cent Fares.

Part of the Milwaukee people are riding on a three-cent street car line at the present moment, and they have to thank the Social-Democracy in the city council for it, Mr. Kelly.

The Social-Democrats have already gotten the city council to pass a resolution instructing you as city attorney to make a demand through the Railway commission, for a three-cent fare on the Beggs lines, and the state commission cannot dodge the demand much longer.

The Social-Democrats are watchful.

They saw the farce of the recent "investigation" of the Beggs

Ald. Heath presented the following:

Amend section 5 by adding the following to the first paragraph:

Furthermore, the grantee shall sell eight (8) tickets for 25 cents, which tickets shall entitle bearer thereof to one continuous passage during the hours from 5 to 8 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. in the same direction upon the local city cars on line of railway herein before described.

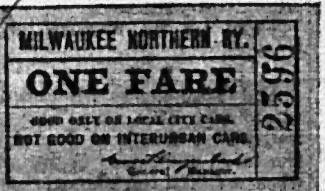
The three-cent fare amendment that forced the three-cent fare.

Afterwards made to apply all day.

system by the commission, and they also realize that Beggs is fairly safe under the law from any of its demands.

Every time they have tried to clip Beggs' wings, either to compel him to sprinkle the streets

along the tracks or bigger things, City Atty Kelly has pointed to the



The three-cent fare ticket now in use, as result of Social-Democratic amendment.

along the tracks or bigger things, City Atty Kelly has pointed to the

OLD PARTY EXTREMISTS. On Top of the Hard Times the Poor Stand to Lose Their Homes Through Sweeping Sidewalk Condemnations!

Indignation, which in many cases smolders because the poor people suppose they have no redress, exists throughout the outlying wards where workmen have been buying little homes on the installment plan.

Some time ago the city decided that no more wooden walks should be laid, and that where walks became defective they must be replaced with new ones.

Furthermore, it was provided that the city need not notify lot owners when their walks were condemned, but could proceed to let contracts for new walks and charge it up to the owners in added taxes.

Commissioner Scherer, when this paper asked him about the matter some time ago, stated that it was not the city's policy to make the crusade deadly to anyone, and that the city would use careful discrimination. That was what he said.

But that is not what has happened. When a city administration goes after jewelers' clocks it does so in the most destructive and extreme way. The same thing is happening in connection with the sidewalks.

In the outlying districts where there are poor people who are supposed to be helpless, BLOCK AFTER BLOCK of sidewalks have been secretly condemned — all of a sudden all the sidewalks are bad — and on many a little home-owner the effect will be most outrageous. Many of them stand to lose the homes they have been paying for because of this added, and in many cases undeserved burden, piling up just when the husband and father is probably out of work.

The little home-owners are very much upset over it — and they ought to be!

But there is no such thing as mercy or humanity in old party administration of city affairs, and in this case as in others, what was supposed to be a meritorious and

Dirty Campaigning.

What kind of campaigning has been put up by the leading old party candidates this year?

Has it been any better than last time?

Any less bribing in its nature? Well, hardly!

One mayoralty candidate has imported a huge automobile and makes the rounds of all the saloons and dances night after night, spending large sums of money — which is, of course, proof of his fitness for mayor. Others are at the same game — buying popularity.

The campaign little moneybags Becker put up two years ago was not a bit more disreputable.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

blanket franchise held by Beggs and shaken his head, so much so that the Social-Democrats have doubted his sincerity.

But they began the fight for decent street car service, and they will never rest till it is secured. And they will never rest till the city owns the car service as it should, and cuts off the Beggs cormorants from bagging the people's nickels and growing fat and rich and insolent on them!

We print herewith exact reproductions, from the pages of the Proceedings of the Common Council:

ALD. SEIDEL presented the following:

WHEREAS, The recent trend of city affairs is toward a three-cent fare on street car lines, and

WHEREAS, There is already operating in this city a line on which the city has compelled a three-cent rate, and

WHEREAS, There is no question but that the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company is abundantly able to carry the people of this city at a three-cent rate and still make fat profits for its owners out of us, therefore

RESOLVED, That the city attorney be and is hereby instructed to convey to the state rate commission the request of this council that it proceed WITHOUT DELAY to take the necessary steps to compel the said Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company to adopt the three-cent rate for the benefit of the people who must patronize its many lines.

The three-cent fare resolution that asked the commission to demand a lower fare on Beggs' lines.

cil, of the amendments and resolutions put in by the Socialist aldermen, also a cut of the ticket that now carries a Milwaukeean for three cents, which resulted from the Socialist amendments.

If one city car line can carry people for three-cents another can. And we know that Milwaukee is with us when we say that they have got to do it, but we will never get it the way Kelly is maneuvering, and it is a crime for him to "string" the people.

harmless measure is being used to bound the people already hounded to the limit of endurance by the present capitalistic "prosperity."

The Social-Democratic party proposes to go to the rescue of these people. We demand that provision be made, either now or in the new city charter, that home-owners be given the right to pay for the new walks in five yearly installments and also that some investigation be made into the wholesale and suspicious way in which block after block of seemingly good sidewalks have been condemned.

Keep Social-Democrats on deck!

Schlitz The Beverage of Health. Pure beer — Schlitz beer is the best drink in the world for you. The malt is a fruit, the hops a tonic. The alcohol — only 3% per cent — is an aid to digestion; a healthy stimulant. But the beer must be pure. That is why we brew Schlitz in absolute cleanliness. That's why we filter over the alcohol through it and sterilize every bottle. And the beer must be aged. Great beer comes from Wisconsin. That's why we age Schlitz for months. Schlitz beer is a healthy preservative for your system. Ask for the Schlitz bottle.

SUFFERERS from VARIOUS ailments. Reasoning to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating this common and when neglected, dangerous disease. My treatment, or the cure that invariably follows, is a simple, safe, and pleasant. If you are looking for the treatment that has cured in thousands of cases, and will in yours, consult me and receive my personal attention. J. H. GREER, M. D., 62 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Clear-Headed Socialists Find in the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW every month the most important facts on the progress of the Socialist movement and the economic developments that are remodeling ideas and institutions. The REVIEW applies Marx's historical method to the things that are happening now. It is a clear-headed, sane, and sane. For eight years the REVIEW has been called the clearest Socialist periodical in America. The review of a host of subjects of American work together with the help of some of the strongest Socialist writers in Europe. Has now made it clear the most complete and up-to-date clear-headed socialism. Monthly — No. 50, 2100 N. Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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SHOES BEARING THIS STAMP. are made by Union Labor and Fair Employers agreeing to arbitrate all differences. Believers in Industrial Peace and Fair Treatment of Labor should ask their shoe dealers for Shoes bearing this Stamp. The product of fair employers and fair labor merits the patronage of all fair-minded persons. Ask your dealer for Union Stamp Shoes, and if he cannot supply you WRITE TO BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION, 246 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

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HOW SOCIALISM SERVED BREST

LYING TALES COMPLETELY PROVEN FALSE.

Capitalists Seek to Prove Socialists as Bad as They Are, But Fail Badly. Instead the French City Has Prospered as Never Before!

By E. H. Thomas.

"Socialism Ruined Brest!" proclaimed a Milwaukee *Sentinel* headline in the issue of that paper for Jan. 7. In a subsequent issue it also gave the Brest Socialists an editorial kick.

The *Sentinel* informed its readers that "Socialists are fearfully embarrassed by the outcome of their experiments in Brest, where a third of the population was reduced to pauperism, not through the economic workings of the system, but through the corruption into which the high-principled scheme was allowed to degenerate."

"There are 71,000 inhabitants," said the *Sentinel*, "of whom at the end of last year 23,584, or one-third of the total population, were in receipt of poor relief, not in a state of poverty, but as recipients of corrupt indulgence on the part of the Socialist administration."

Then the report went on to tell how the Socialists indulged in "wholesale extravagance" in the distribution of pure milk in working class quarters. A municipal theater "on Socialist lines" was another of the sins of our Brest comrades. This theater, the report claims, was run at a loss of \$7,500 per annum. And to cap the climax of their crimes, the *Sentinel* informs us with a shudder that the Socialists of Brest spent three-quarters of the \$85,000 surplus left by their predecessors.

This grousing tale was dated from Paris. Of course, it was supposed to be a knockdown argument against municipal Socialism. And as nobody in Milwaukee had the slightest knowledge of Brest municipal affairs, nobody could challenge any of these terrible charges. So the *Sentinel* thought it was safe.

Now it occurred to the writer that if "Socialism ruined Brest," Brest must know. So from Brest itself we have obtained the real facts in the case. Here they are, taken directly from Brest journals, where they are given as matters of common knowledge, and from information furnished by citizens of Brest.

The *Sentinel's* editorial has been translated and printed in a Brest newspaper, much to the amusement of the good people of Brest, who were not aware that they had been "ruined" by "corrupt" Socialists.

The *Sentinel* did not state where it got the alleged "facts" given in its "special" report. It appears that they were taken from a book called "A City Under the Collectivist Regime," written by a French Anti-Socialist, and literally packed with lies. These lies were long ago exploded in France, and all the charges successfully refuted. But the cast-off falsehoods of this French Anti-Socialist have now been dumped on American soil, in the hope that the gullible readers would swallow them without question.

One of the most shameless of these false statements was the charge that the Brest Socialists brought their city to a "state of absolute bankruptcy." Under the French laws, to do this with impunity would have been absolutely impossible. If they had bankrupted the municipal finances, the government would have revoked their official powers, and the courts would have sentenced them to prison. That is the way things are done in France. In European municipalities, there is not such smooth sailing for grafters as in our American cities. The fact that our Socialist comrades in Brest did not have their offices taken from them by the bourgeois government of France, and that the bourgeois courts did not send them to prison, is proof positive that they did not land Brest in "absolute bankruptcy."

Just as false, though a little more cleverly worked, is the charge that the Socialist authorities gave "poor relief to 23,584 persons, or one-third of the total population." The facts and figures are these: In 1903, the year preceding the election of the Socialists, 18,474 persons in Brest received poor relief. In 1904, the year the Socialists were elected, 18,110 persons were given relief. In 1905, the second year of Socialist administration, the number of persons obtaining relief was 18,128. In 1906, the persons receiving relief were divided into two classes, those receiving free medical assistance, and those receiving other aid. The former class numbered 5,989, the latter class numbered 17,595. The Anti-Socialist author of the book which gave the *Sentinel* its "facts" simply added these two classes together and obtained a total of 23,584, an astounding jump from 18,110. From this he arrives at the conclusion, and the *Sentinel* willingly swallows his statement, that these persons were

"recipients of corrupt indulgence on the part of the Socialist administration."

Now any one who has had the smallest experience with charity work, must know that where free medical aid is given to the poor, almost always other aid is necessary. It is just in time of sickness that poor relief is most essential and that the poor are most likely to ask for it. So it is clear that by adding these two classes together, the author of "A City Under the Collectivist Regime" has simply counted twice the number of citizens receiving free medical aid. So much for the second charge of "corrupt indulgence" on the part of the Socialist officials.

The *Sentinel* report claims that the pure milk furnished the babies of the working class district of Brest was a "wholesale extravagance." The total expenditure says the *Sentinel*, was \$6,500, and of this \$3,200 was paid for rent and wages, and that the milk costing 3 cents per liter (1 1/4 pints) cost the municipality in distribution 7 cents. This is absolutely untrue. The milk cost 17,000 francs, and the "expense of administration" including, besides salaries, etc., the cost of pasteurization, were 18,000 francs. As 82,000 liters were distributed, it will be seen that this milk was only a trifle more costly than the best milk in Milwaukee, situated as it is in the leading dairy state of the Union. Of course, the *Sentinel* did not figure in the lives of the children saved by this pure milk supply. The workingmen's babies are not an asset of any value in bourgeois reckonings.

As for the municipal theater which this report claims "was run at a loss of \$7,500 last year," the fact that the Socialists gave decent pay to the lesser employees of the theater will account for this deficit at the beginning of its existence. But the fact that the present year—the second year of the municipal theater—is giving excellent results, shows that in the long run such institutions may bring financial profit as well as social benefit. But it will be long before the theater trust will permit such establishments in this country!

The last charge, that "the Socialist council spent three-quarters of the \$85,000 surplus left by their predecessors," the Socialists do not deny. They could have spent far more, they say, to make Brest not comfortable, but merely habitable. Their ideal is not to board, but to give the city public services. The life-saving milk supply furnished by them has already been mentioned. It is difficult to understand why governments should establish life-saving stations on our sea-coasts, for the chance of an occasional shipwreck, and ignore the certain death by slow starvation and impure food of thousands of innocent little children in all our large cities. Moreover, the Brest Socialists made tremendous improvements in the school system. They furnished the children free text books and school supplies. They opened new schools. They established school colonies in a healthy locality for sickly and poor school children and their mothers. They assisted the children of poor parents to get an education in the normal school. They organized medical inspection in the schools. All this raised the school budget from 138,000 francs to 103,000 francs. But could money have been better spent?

This is a part of what the Brest Socialists did, not "under a collectivist regime," but under the present bourgeois laws of France. To use these laws for the benefit of the working class is all any Socialist city in any country on earth can do under the capitalist system.

We have perhaps given too much space to this tale of how "Socialism Ruined Brest." But the American press is so fond of producing horrible examples of Socialist cities across the ocean, that it is time to call a halt. The editors rely on their readers' ignorance of foreign affairs, and on the trouble and delay of collecting facts to disprove these bugaboo yarns. So they keep on stuffing their subscribers with the most bare-faced falsehoods about the "corruption" or "incapacity of the Socialists of Brest or West Ham, or some other transatlantic city."

But they say nothing of how the Social-Democrats are "making good" in Milwaukee and Madison! Oh no!

E. H. Thomas.

"Socialism Made Plain" by Allen L. Benson, is still the standard Socialist primer. You can use it to do big things in agitation. It has already run through four editions. This office, 16 cents a copy.

"The common life is the life of the commonwealth."

The *HERALD*, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

There is no wealth but life.—Ruskin.

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In this pamphlet Comrade Dabue answers, in plain and concise way, many of the everyday objections made and questions frequently put by religiously inclined people, concerning the various phases of Socialism.

Head your neighbor out of these booklets and he will get over his prejudice.

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What Is Capitalism?

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Not a cheap work—but a good work sold cheaply, in order to make it easy for all to read in propaganda.

25 Copies \$1.00 for \$1.75, 100 for \$2.75

Social-Democratic Pk. Co.

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Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

481 THIRD STREET, Corner Cherry

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—516 STATE STREET
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742
Meets Every First and Third Wednesday (8 P. M.) at
Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State
OFFICERS:
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.
Recording Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 344 Sixth St.
Treasurer—HENRY HOPPE, 248 Chambers St.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 218 State St.
EXECUTIVE BOARD: John J. Handley, Charles E. Jenke, William Coleman, Victor L. Berger,
William Schwab, Frank E. Neumann, Otto Fischer.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 3d and 4th Thursday evenings, at 516 State St. Frank J. Victoria,
C. St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank E. Neumann, 144 8th St., Chairman.
BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 3d and 4th Monday at 318 State St. Chairman
Rumpel, Fin. Sec. Fred Heise, 218 State St., Rec. Sec. Otto Fischer, Chairman.

ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT CAMPAIGNING FOR THE UNION LABEL WILL PREVENT STRIKES
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Always
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this card
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shave or
haircut.

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We do First Class Book-binding,
Electrotyping and Stereotyping.

Germania Job Department
West Water and Wells Streets

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor

Milwaukee, March 14, 1908.
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor,
Executive Board Session.

The secretary submitted com-
plaints from the Madison Federated
Trades Council and the Carpenters'
Union No. 314 of Madison. These
complaints stated that the Carpen-
ters, Painters and Electricians had
been notified that beginning March
23, the Carpenters, Painters and
Electricians employed at the State
University would receive a cut in
wages and have the working day
lengthened from eight to nine
hours per day. The entire matter
was referred to Weber and Brock-
hausen, with instructions.

A request to organize the Elec-

tricians of Sheboygan was referred
to the organizer.

A request from Sheboygan to
notify the public that the Painters
there are locked out was referred to
the secretary.

A request from the A. F. of L. to
increase agitation for union labor
and union labels was endorsed.

The McHenry bill now in Con-
gress providing for government aid
for miners killed or injured while
at work was endorsed.

A request to endorse the Ryan
bill now before congress was re-
ferred to the secretary with instruc-
tions to obtain further informa-
tion.

The Penrose Press Muzzler Bill
now before congress, was referred
to the secretary for further in-
formation.

Upon request the Secretary was
instructed to go to Kenosha March
16 to obtain certain evidence.

The meeting adjourned subject
to the call of the secretary.

Fraternally submitted,
Fred Brockhausen, Sec.

To the City Councils of the
United States.

There are thousands of men
in your city out of work with
no one to employ them because their
previous masters cannot see an op-
portunity to make a profit out of
their labor.

These men are short of food at
breakfast, they are hungry after
dinner time, and they go to sleep
with the pangs of hunger still gnawing
at their vitals.

Their days are made gloomy by
the tear-stained face of a worrying
wife, their slumber is disturbed by
her sacrificial sighs, and they are
awakened by the hunger dreams
murmured from the frail form of an
underfed childhood in yonder
cradle.

We are going to call upon you
men to enforce that provision of
the Declaration of Independence to
promote our lives, to secure our
liberties and insure our happiness
by giving these men, not charity,
not a speck of it, nor a taint of it,
but an opportunity to work and
make an honest living.

Will you apply this Declaration
in its fullest meaning?

Will you abide by this Declara-
tion of our forefathers, or will you
declare that the Declaration of In-
dependence is also unconstitutional?

Have you got the courage to use
the machinery of government to
stem the tide of human suffering?

Will you appropriate half the
amount now spent to punish crime,
to in some degree relieve the suf-
fering conditions of your citizens,
so that they need not commit crime?

Will you sacrifice a little of the
grat money to enable these men
and women to buy bread, and but-
ter, and coal for their starving and
shivering little ones this winter?

Is the interest of the propertied
classes more to you than the feel-
ings of the shivering many?

Are you going to be influenced
more by the suffering childhood of
your city than by the welfare of the
dogs of its aristocracy?

Bernard Shaw said, and he told
the truth, that a country that per-
mits poverty is guilty of a crime.

A city council that will not raise
its hand to relieve the distressed
and impoverished condition of its
citizens is a criminal body.

You have made us many

Organized Labor

Capitalist: "Workingmen demand their
rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunc-
tion."

promises before election as to what
you could and would do for us, and
your oath of office was to ad-
minister governmental affairs in the
interest of the majority.

Have you men got the courage to
do something for us now?

Are you men going to be such
hypocrites of ignorance as Taft, who
when asked what a man should do
when he was out of work, starv-
ing, and unable to find employment,
said: "God knows, I don't. They
have my sympathy."

We know that a workingman can
make his own living when given an
opportunity to work, and we know
that Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan, with
other representatives of their re-
spective parties, don't want to
know!

Sympathy! We don't want their
sympathy!

We want justice.
Will you men of the city councils
give it to us?

Hereafter we will not beg.

We shall vote for it in advance!
Cleveland. M. Youtz.

The unions that are giving
dances will do well to give the work
of waiting to card men, as there
are so many such out of work at
the present time.

"Socialism and Modern Science," by Prof.
Ferry, is a wonderful book. You cheat your-
self by not reading it. This office. Cloth, \$1.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.
County Court, in Probate. In the
matter of the Estate of Friedrich Eduard
Koenig, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Fried-
rich Eduard Koenig, late of the city of Mil-
waukee, in said county of Milwaukee, de-
ceased, having been duly granted to Carl
Koenig, by the said court.

It is ordered that the time from the date
hereof until and including the first Tuesday of
October, A.D. 1908, be and the same hereby
fixed as the time within which all creditors of
the said Friedrich Eduard Koenig, deceased, shall
present their claims for payment to the said
Carl Koenig, at his residence at No. 1024
North Lincoln Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

It is further ordered that all claims and de-
mands of all persons against the said Friedrich
Eduard Koenig, deceased, be presented and
adjusted before the said court, at its courtroom
in the courthouse, in the city of Milwaukee,
in said county of Milwaukee, on or about the
first day of February, 1909, at ten o'clock
a.m., and that the regular term thereof ap-
pointed to be held on the first Tuesday of Jan-
uary, 1909, and all creditors are hereby notified
thereof.

It is further ordered that notices of the time
and place at which claims and demands shall
be presented and adjusted as aforesaid, and
of the time within which all claims and de-
mands shall be presented and adjusted, be
given by publishing a copy of this order and
notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in
each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald,
a newspaper published in the county of Mil-
waukee, the first publication to be within ten
days from the date of this order.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1908.
By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL,
County Judge.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—CITY COURT.
In Probate. State of Wisconsin, County of
Milwaukee. In the Matter of the Estate of
Alvin Kerner, Deceased.

On this 14th day of February, A.D. 1908, upon
reading and filing the petition of John Kerner,
stating that Alvin Kerner, late of the county
of Milwaukee, died intestate on or about the
10th day of February, 1907, and praying that
Gottlieb Wille be appointed administrator of
the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered that said application be heard
before this court at a regular term thereof to
be held at the courthouse, in the city of Mil-
waukee, Wisconsin, on Tuesday, April 14, 1908,
at 9 o'clock a.m., or as soon thereafter as the
same may be reached on the calendar.

And it is further ordered that notice of said
application and hearing be given by publishing
a copy of this order, for three consecutive
weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Dem-
ocratic Herald, a newspaper published in said
county, prior to said hearing.

By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL,
County Judge.

Wilde & Manning, Attorneys for Estate.

SIXTH ANNUAL SERIES OF

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WINTER COURSE—JANUARY.

Given Under the Auspices of the Milwaukee
Board of School Directors—No Charge or
Collections—Children Not Admitted—Lec-
tures Begin Promptly at 8 o'clock.

Astronomy—Illustrated

BY PROF. P. E. MOULTON—On Tuesday, Ev-
ening, as follows:
March 21, "The Solar System."
(Above lectures given in Seventh Division
School, Jefferson St., near Martin. Take Pas-
senger Cars.)

Wisconsin History—Illustrated

BY HENRY E. LUGER—On Monday, Ev-
ening, as follows:
March 20, "The Making of a Commonwealth."
March 21, "Half a Century of Statehood."
Lectures by Prof. A. E. Winslow.
West Division High School.
Thursday, March 26, "Developing Personal-
ity." East Division High School.
Friday, March 27, "The Making of Manly
Boys." West Division High School.

R. J. SCHOTT

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and make of your
clothes prove for
your refinement and
elegance of taste.

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FROM OUR READERS.

To the Editor: "Ba, Ba, Black
Sheep, have you any wool?" "Yes,
sir, yes, sir, three bags full." And
so Maher wants to be "Judge" and
he will give you boys a square
deal—that is, he will draw the wool
over your eyes and you won't see
what he will do for the other fel-
lows. Wake up, you fellows, aren't
you on to the game yet? "People's
Advocate" Quarles; "Reformer"
Neacy; "Open Shop Falk—are for
Turner—a Duke's Mixture of Stal-
warts, Half-breeds and Democrats
—non-partisans, of course. "Bar-
rel" Plister, "Red Light" Rose, and
"Citizen" (?) Bruce, are for
Maher. Stop your kidding, for
here goes my vote for Huebsch-
mann

To the Editor, I see ex-Mayor
Rose has promulgated the fact that
the Socialists have brought on a
panic, that has thrown thousands
out of employment. Well, it's use-
less, also wicked, to ridicule Rose.
All the politicians of his calibre are
liable to make such breaks, only
say what they are told to say. But
no self-respecting laborer who has
made a living for his family, would
make such fool assertions! Of
course, these are some stupid bums
who will look wise and repeat
Rose's folly.

E. H. Hernady.

H. C. Campbell Answers T. J. Neacy.

To the Editor: I notice that
Thomas Neacy is indignant because
some plain, ordinary citizens, includ-
ing myself, have acted within their un-
questionable right, taken steps to pro-
mote the safety of children, among
them their own, who are attending
school in the Eighteenth Ward. Mr.
Neacy takes occasion to single me out
for attack.

Mr. Neacy is a captain of industry
and a literateur as well. In both
lines he is equally distinguished. In
both he is equally strenuous. For all
day long he drives his men and all
night long he drives his pen. The
output of his literary workshop is as
great as that of his foundry—and it
is just about as polished. The only
difference is one of demand for the
product.

Mr. Neacy mentions that I resigned
from the school board because of dis-
agreement over the rules. I resigned
because the school board had become
a partisan and personal machine. I
had served about five years and had
been reappointed three different
times. Mr. Neacy served one term of
two years. He never resigned and he
never withdrew. He was not reappoi-
nted.

Mr. Neacy errs in stating that I
have right along attacked the present
school board. It is for the most part
a good board, especially in view of
the manner of its appointment, and I
have frequently said so. A marked
improvement was coincident with
Mr. Neacy's involuntary retirement.

Mr. Neacy blames me because, while
I was a member of the board, I did not
see to it that school buildings were
provided with fire escapes. Now,
during the entire period of my serv-
ice, except the last two or three
months, the board had neither the
power nor the money to provide fire
escapes. The common council was in
full charge. And on Jan. 5, 1904,
more than four years ago, I intro-
duced a resolution in the board, which
adopted it, urging the council to put
up fire escapes and to put in fire
alarm boxes at each school and di-
recting the superintendent to pay par-
ticular attention to fire drills. The
council, which was all that the old
board could do, was taken without any
prodding from the outside and it has
resulted in some good.

How about Mr. Neacy? During
the term of his service, every day of
it, the board had full power over
school buildings and was permitted to
levy a half-of-a-mill tax for keeping
the buildings safe and in good repair.
This tax yielded a fund of almost
\$100,000 a year, more than twice what
the old board could obtain, even if the
council consented—which it did not
always do—to raise all of the insigni-
ficant fourth-of-a-mill tax to which
the board was limited by law. The
increase of \$50,000 a year provided by
the half-of-a-mill tax was sufficient to
erect in a single year two fire escapes
for each of the twenty-two three-
story buildings that were and are un-
protected. And yet, in spite of ur-
gent appeals by the state factory in-
spector, in spite of a formal warning
from the attorney-general of the state,
in spite of a resolution introduced by
Director Arnold, all coming to Mr.
Neacy's knowledge late in 1905, Mr.
Neacy and his committee did nothing
during that period of two years to pro-
vide a single fire escape on a single
school house. The school board pro-
ceedings convict Mr. Neacy of shame-
ful neglect of duty. No wonder he
is trying to divert public attention
from himself.

I do not possess Mr. Neacy's insat-
iable hunger for notoriety, and had
he not untruthfully charged me with
neglect of duty, I should have paid no
attention to his utterances.

By the way, why does not Mr.
Neacy, while he is in the business of
enjoying everything and everybody,
get an injunction against himself?
That would make a hit. It would al-
most make him popular.

Henry C. Campbell.

Buy union label goods. Patronize
union clerks. Ask for clerks' union
store card.

UNION HACK DRIVERS.

The following liverymen in Mil-
waukee can furnish union drivers on re-
quest. Their barns are not unionized,
but they employ some union men.
When ordering a rig insist on a union
driver:

Miller, Sam R., 530 Market st.
Crocker, C. J., 277 Milwaukee st.
Strand, Richard C., 1105 Fourth st.
Teger, William, 699 Tenth st.
Kohn, M. A., 800 Thirty-sixth st.
Hartmann, George W., 709 Tenth st.
Juneau Park Livery, 417 Marshall st.
Schmidt, 2425 Villet st.
Mock Livery, 256 Hamilton st.

UNION BREAD.

The following down-town restau-
rants use union-label bread:
U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near
Second Ward Bank.
Miller, Cafe, East Water and
Mason streets.
Moll & Thauy, East Water and
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Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street.

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Albion Hotel, Michigan street, be-
tween Jefferson and Jackson streets.
Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee street,
opposite Shubert theater.
Walter's Restaurant, 260 Third st.

ALWAYS DEMAND

Union Labeled Bread

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Endish, Joseph, 12th and Sherman Sts.
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Feyh, Wm., 2603 Lisbon Ave.
Fleischer, Alvin, 922 5th St.
Goller, George, 2725 North Ave.
Graven, Louis, 367 National Ave.
Grattenthaler, George, 463 12th St.
Hach, Caspar, 927 Kinross Ave.
Hackbarth, O. E., 372 Lincoln Ave.
Henninger, Robt., 692 25th St.
Herschowitz, Louis, 451 1/2 Sixth St.
Hertzberg, Ed., 2812 Lisbon Ave.
Hunger, J., 558 Greenfield Ave.
Holt, Albert, 607 State St.
Kaufer, David, 100 Forest Home Ave.
Kunz, George, 672 Third St.
Lemberger, Jos., 980 10th St.
Lindner, Paul, 2102 Cherry St.
Lueneburg, Wm., 685 Pearl St.
Mauer, Lor., 486 Maple St.
Mews, Chas., 1030 Galena St.
Oswald, William, 1201 Chestnut St.
Oh, Martin, 1207 Cherry St.
Orl, Raddie, 1124 Lincoln Ave.
Schneider, Louis, 596 6th Ave.
Schneider, Ernst, 1429 9th St.
Schink, Fred., 201 Lake St.
Schlathian, Karl, 1101 Sixth St.
Siehling, Fred., 241 4th St.
Skrebek, Aug., West Allis.
Trettin, Ernst, 1402 Wright St.
Weingart, Fred., 1140 11th St.
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535-537-539, 12TH ST. IN THE MIDDLE OF BLOCK 369-371-373, GROVE ST.

All winter goods are doomed to go—positively none carried over if we can help it. Our prices tell you that you are the gainer. Our handsome New Spring Suits, Top-Coats, Rain Coats, etc., are fast arriving. Room must be made. cost not considered. Come.

All Winter Overcoats Must Go!

We ask our patrons to take heed of this call, for it is our final clearance sale of the season. It is the greatest sale in Milwaukee's commercial history. We simply slaughter prices; throw prices so low that you will be compelled to buy; the every department sweeping reductions are made.

It's a big stock, so big that you will hardly be able to tell where it begins or where it ends. Compare our makes, compare our values, compare our prices. This sale has by far surpassed our expectations. Just think of it! Fine, new, fresh, this year's Suits and Overcoats, the finest in the land, at such great reductions because we must make room for the enormous big Spring Stock already purchased. Remember, in this lot are hundreds of the finest Overcoats and Suits, which are positively sold at \$25.00, \$20.00 and \$18.00. Choose today and next week

All sizes and shapes. Fat and lean men can be fitted. Sizes 34 to 50.

Your unlimited choice of all our Men's Hand-Tailored Suits and Overcoats—odd lots of \$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$15.00 and \$16.50 Suits and Overcoats at \$7.50.

\$10.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS
\$11.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS
\$12.50 SUITS AND OVERCOATS
\$13.50 SUITS AND OVERCOATS
\$15.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS
\$16.50 SUITS and OVERCOATS at

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Shapes Fitted**

No store in the Northwest or elsewhere in the country has ever sold such splendid qualities at such LOW prices.

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too dozen Men's Soft a
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Percalé Monarch
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Sbirts at..... **95c**

Men's Hats
too dozen Men's Soft and
Stiff Hats, \$1.50 and \$2.00
values, black and colored,
reduced to
95c

Men's Heavy Working Pants,
\$1.00 values, reduced
to..... **79c**

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duced to..... **95c**

Men's Heavy Worsted Pants,
\$1.75 values, re-
duced to..... **\$1.29**

Men's Heavy All-Wool Pants,
\$2.00 values, re-
duced to..... **\$1.39**

Men's Heavy Corduroy Pants,
\$2.50 values, re-
duced to..... **\$1.45**

Men's Fine Cassimere Pants,

duced to.....**\$1.95**
Men's Fine Worsted Pants,
\$3.50 values, re-
duced to.....**\$2.45**
Men's Fine Worsted Pants,
\$5.00 values, re-
duced to.....**\$2.95**
Men's Fine Scotch Mixture
Pants, \$5.00 values,
reduced to.....**\$2.95**
Men's Fine Scotch Mixture
Pants, \$6.00 values,
reduced to.....**\$3.45**
All our very finest Worsted
Pants, \$5.50, \$6.00,
\$6.50 and \$7 values,
reduced to.....**\$3.95**

Odds and ends of Men's Camels Hair Underwear, 75c values, at..... **29c**

Odds and ends of Men's Natural Gray Fleece-Lined Underwear, wool, 50c values, reduced to..... **29c**

Odds and ends of Men's Heavy Ribbed Underwear, blue and gold, 60c values, at..... **39c**

Odds and ends of Men's Sueded Merino Underwear, 50c values, reduced to..... **29c**

Fresh and natural gray
 colors, reduced to..... **45c**
 Odds and ends of Men's All-
 Wool Ribbed Underwear,
 blue, pink and gray,
 \$1.00 values, reduced... **59c**
 Odds and ends of Staley's
 All-Wool Natural Gray Knit
 Underwear, \$1.25 val-
 ues, reduced to..... **85c**
 Odds and ends of Men's Finest
 Underwear, lambs' wool,
 vienna, natural wool and
 ribbed, 35 different
 kinds, reduced to..... **95c**

Heavy Cotton Socks, brown
ruined, 10c values,
reduced to..... 5c

Odds and ends of Men's
Fancy Silk Embroidered or
plain Balbriggan Hose 81c
reduced to..... 81c

Odds and ends of the finest
Imported Silk Striped, Silk
Embroidered or Plain Socks,
Balbriggan and finest cassi-
mere, all 35c and 50c values,
reduced 163c
to..... 163c

All of our 50c and 75c heavy
Leather Working 35c
Gloves and Mitts 35c

Olds' and ends of Men's Heavy All-Wool Camels' Hair, natural gray or black, cassimere Hose, 23c values.....	12½c
All of our 15c Leather-Faced Canvas Gloves go at.....	8½c
All of our Heavy 10c Canvas Gloves go at.....	4½c
All of our Boys' Leather- Mitts go at.....	16½c
All of our 50c and 75c Wool Gloves go at.....	35c

LAST CALL Men's Heavy Canvas Gloves 10c quality, reduced to 4½c	LAST CALL Men's Heavy Leather Faced Canvas Gloves, 75c quality, reduced to 8½c	LAST CALL Men's Heavy Union Made Suspenders, 15c quality, reduced to 8½c	LAST CALL Men's Heavy Union Made Policeman and Fireman's Suspend- ers, 40c quality, reduced to 13c	LAST CALL Men's 50c President Sus- pender reduced to 33c	LAST CALL Men's 10c large size tur- key red Hand- kerchiefs re- duced to 3c	LAST CALL Men's 10c large size indigo blue Handker- chiefs at 3c	LAST CALL Men's 10c large size white and colored border Handkerchiefs reduced to 3c	LAST CALL Men's Heavy brown wool mixed Cardigan Jackets, \$2.00 quality, reduced to \$1.19	LAST CALL Men's Heavy Wool Sweaters \$1.50 quality, reduced to 79c	LAST CALL Men's Heavy fur lined Caps, 75c values, re- duced to 39c	LAST CALL Men's Sheep- skin lined Duck Coats, \$4 val- ues, reduced to \$2.95	LAST CALL Men's Heavy Flannel Lined Duck Coats, \$2.50 value, re- duced to \$1.45	LAST CALL Men's Heavy Duck Coats, flannel lined, \$1.75 value, re- duced to 95c	LAST CALL Men's Fancy Embroidered Cotton Sox, 12c values, re- duced to 6c	LAST CALL Men's All- Wool Sox, all colors, 25c val- ues, reduced to 12c
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1.00	A. Lange
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	William Steinn
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ION LABOR TAKE NO-
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		issue of Feb. 15. This should have
		been \$907.60.
\$1,234.05		

WILL THEY PLEASE ANSWER?

When, before President McKinley was assassinated, you publicly called him "A damned blatant demagogue," Mr. Rose, were you helping "to incite weak-minded persons to violence?"

How high are the rents on River Street, where the Dahlmann Estate owns property, Mr. Dahlmann? And are you going to reduce the taxes on those properties?

Where does all the money come from, Dave Rose, that you are spending in the campaign, considering that you are again in reduced circumstances? Is any of it street railway money? Have the other corporations also cast their bread upon the waters?

Did you ever earn an honest dollar in your life, Mr. Rose, except when serving in the Darlington Rifles?

How many Milwaukeeans did you soak with your mining schemes, Mr. Rose?

And you, too, Mr. Kelly, would you be willing to show up the names of all the sources from which you get campaign money?

A Charter Convention in Danger.

For the first time in the history of Wisconsin a charter convention will be held, in which the political parties will be represented according to proportional representation. This convention will assemble in Milwaukee on May 17. The Republicans will have twenty-five delegates in the convention, the Social Democrats sixteen, the Democrats eleven and the Prohibitionists one.

There is danger of bad elements getting in, through the old parties. The Social Democrats at once proceeded to select the best qualified men it had.

The old parties took no interest in the matter at first, probably because there were no grafts in sight to attract their politicians—the delegates are to serve without pay.

However, finally the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association awoke to the danger of having the Socialists rule the convention.

And with them there also came an awakening to its kindred organizations of the so-called "civic" societies—the Greater Milwaukee Association (which is mainly made up of the department store owners), the Citizens' Business League (hotel men and downtown politicians), the Real Estate Board, the board of stock gamblers, and so on.

How many corporations are you taking retainers from, Mr. Atty. Turner?

Why did you have that photograph of yourself as lieutenant of the Darlington Rifles spirited away from the wall of the Allis works' office some years ago, Mr. Rose?

Why did you try to graft your pavement expense on to the Twenty-second Ward, Mr. Dahlman, when all other citizens were meeting the expense themselves?

How does it feel to have to come out in your true colors toward organized labor and in favor of your corporation backers, Mr. Rose?

Why don't you take a shovel and pick and shovel snow and break ice for \$1.75 a day, Mr. Rose? You are unemployed.

What have you to say about flagrant neglect of duty as city attorney, Mr. Kelly, while lobbying at the legislature for your own political schemes?

What were the connections between the street railway franchise and the founding of Twin Buttes, in Arizona, Mr. Rose?

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association not only knows it has both capitalist parties in its pockets, but it does not care who else knows it!

And the selection was characteristic—mainly corporation lawyers, real estate brokers, and the like.

A few qualified men got nominated, however, which it is well to note since even the Social Democrats want the convention to contain good men from all parties.

It is much to be hoped that the better elements in the old parties will do their selecting at the primaries next Tuesday with discrimination. And there is some chance to do this. On the Republican list, for instance, there is Henry C. Campbell, a newspaper man with long familiarity in city affairs, and a man who means well and has ability. There is Val. Bickert, city hall representative of a German paper, who also has qualifications. There is Robt. McMynn, who, although an attorney and a member of Mr. Klettsch's Voters' League, could serve acceptably. There is also K. K. Kennon, qualified, although a lawyer. And there is Dr. J. M. Beffel, who did good work for the anti-tuberculosis agitation.

Also W. J. Desmond, although a lawyer and a real estate man. So much for the Republicans.

The Democrats have even a poorer list than the Republicans. Outside of Henry Smith and F. J. Stiglitz, who have aldermanic experiences with city matters, the Democrats have on their list only Melvin A. Hoyt, editor of the *Daily News*, who has always been a close observer of city affairs, and who deserves to be recommended for that position. For the rest little could be said, except that Con Corcoran, who knows something about the city, is under too many indictments.

Of course, while we are much interested in the charter convention, we have nothing to say in the selection of the old party representatives. Our people can only vote for our side, and the Republicans for theirs and the Democrats for theirs. And we well understand that our entire class does not wield the same influence as a single manufacturer does in the old parties. And if it had not been for the proportional representation, the working class would not have even a look in at the charter convention.

HARRIS BROTHERS' LAST CALL. Workingmen who have not as yet availed themselves of this splendid opportunity of buying high-grade clothing, consisting of winter suits and overcoats, at slaughter prices, should be sure to attend this last and final sale of winter garments. These goods are simply doomed to go at any price and none will be carried over. At the Hahn Bros. two large stores—537 Twelfth Street and 371 Grove Street. Union men will always find a good supply of union-made goods in all departments; it has ever been this firm's ambition to keep a larger stock of union-made clothing than could be found in any other store in the city. This sale begins today and will extend over into next week. Bargains galore are awaiting you.

STAR THEATER. The "Cherry Blossoms" company, which comes to the New Star Theater this week, commencing with a matinee performance tomorrow, is an entirely new and original departure in musical burlesque this season. The company is headed by John Perry, comedian, and contains as shapely a bunch of femininity as is seen on any burlesque stage. Amateur night on Thursday.

CRYSTAL. At the Crystal next week a big show, headed by Harry First & Co.—late star of "Old Isaac from the Bowery Co.," in a sketch, entitled "The Marriage Fee," will be given. The Fanton Trio, Roman ring artists; Francelli & Lewis; Joe Edmonds, the How-De-Do Man, eccentric dancer, are among the other features.

Big Mass Meeting. The Rev. Harvey De Brown, who recently resigned his pastorate in the Baptist Church in Kenosha, in order to devote himself to the cause of Socialism, has been secured by the South Side Woman's Branch to deliver an address at the South Side Turner Hall on Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p. m., March 29.

The Hungarian Entertainment. The Hungarian Socialist Educational and Singing Society is preparing for another theatrical performance to be held at the Freie Gemeinde Hall, 260 Fourth Street, Sunday afternoon, April 5, at which all the comrades are cordially invited to be present. A sociable will follow the performance. Admission 15c. After 6 o'clock 25c. The Committee.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.

County of Milwaukee.

I, F. O. Phelps, County Clerk of Milwaukee County, do hereby certify that the following is a list of the names of all persons for whom nomination-papers have been filed in my office, and who are entitled to be voted for at the Primary Election to be held in the several Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts in the Third, Seventh and Fifteenth Assembly Districts of Milwaukee County, on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1908:

DISTRICT.	DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		REPUBLICAN PARTY.		SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY.	
	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Supervisor for the 3rd Assembly Dist. (17th Ward, Cities of South Milwaukee and Cudahy, Towns of Oak Creek and Lake).			JAMES H. KILLEY.	588 Wentworth Av., Milwaukee, Wis.	EDWARD H. BASENBERG.	Sta. D. R. R. No. 1, Milwaukee, Wis.
			JOHN PAULU.	St. Francis, Wis.		
			CHRISTIAN WOEHNSNER.	Cudahy, Wis.		
Supervisor for the 7th Assembly Dist. (Towns of Franklin, Greenfield and Wauwatosa, Cities of Wauwatosa and West Allis and Village of West Milwaukee).	WILLIAM F. SHEAHAN.	West Allis, Wis.	CHARLES T. FISHER.	R. R. No. 13, Wauwatosa, Wis.	GABRIEL ZOPHY.	534 Sixty-third Av., West Allis, Wis.
			JULIUS GUENTNER.	Wauwatosa, Wis.		
			BERNARD MCQUILLEN.	6206 Greenfield Av., West Allis, Wis.		
			GEORGE D. SHERIFFS.	Sta. A. R. R. No. 5, Milwaukee, Wis.		
Supervisor for the 15th Assembly Dist. (21st Ward, Towns of Granville and Milwaukee, Villages of East Milwaukee, North Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay).			CHARLES DOMER.	Sta. C. R. R. No. 8, Milwaukee, Wis.	ARTHUR URBANEK.	1386 Twelfth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
			ARTHUR S. GREENE.	North Milwaukee, Wis.		
			HENRY J. HOLLE.	Whitefish Bay, Wis.		
			ANDREW MARKERT.	1427 Green Bay Av., Milwaukee, Wis.		
			GEORGE H. TOPPINS.	1729 Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee, Wis.		

The said Primary Election will be held at the regular polling places in each Precinct within the above named Assembly Districts of Milwaukee County, and the polls, in the Voting Precincts within the City of Milwaukee, will be open from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; in all Towns, Villages or Voting Precincts outside of the City of Milwaukee the polls will be open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, unless otherwise provided by the Town or Village Boards or the Common Councils of Cities, of such Towns, Villages or Cities respectively.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 13th day of March, A. D. 1908.

(Seal.)

F. O. PHELPS, County Clerk of Milwaukee County.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON

The engagement of Frank Daniels, who comes to the Davidson Sunday for an engagement of four nights, is a feature of the theatrical year always looked forward to with anticipated pleasure by local theatergoers. In "The Tattooed Man" Charles Dillingham is said to have secured for his star the best vehicle since "The Office Boy." It is the work of Victor Herbert, the tuneful composer of "Mlle. Modiste" and "The Red Mill." The libretto is the result of collaboration by Harry B. Smith and A. N. C. Fowler. The cast is large and there is a big beauty show.

ALHAMBRA

At the head of a company of sixty, Billy B. Van comes to the Alhambra Theater next week, in an entirely new version of "Patsy in Politics." The characters in the play are the same as in "The Errand Boy," the vehicle first used to exploit this funny comedian. In fact, the new play is a continuation of the old one, and the fun comes fast and furious.

BIJOU

In many ways the public have a better insight of true Western life and habits in "Bunco in Arizona," than they would gain from seeing a Wild West show under canvas. The scenery is natural as though the rocks and passes, the ravines and prairies were real; the light effects of night and morning, with real Indians, real cowboys, real bronchos, real working machinery; a typical mining saloon and a rancher's house are all realistically placed before the audience. Miss Mortimer, the authoress, plays the star part.

GAYETY

At the Gayety Theater Fred Irwin's New Majesties will delight Milwaukee next week. The company is larger and better than ever, while the performance is bright, breezy and sensational. The burlesque is "Bits and the Kneipe Cure," with a strong headline olio running through the entire performance.

STAR THEATER

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The Vorwaerts Program

Program for the entertainment held by the "Vorwaerts" Singing Society, Saturday evening, March 21, at the Barden Maennerchor Hall, Ninth and Winnebago Streets.

1 Music, Oscar Kirschner's Orchestra; 2 "Immer vorwaerts" (Wanderlied) von C. F. Rothe; Gesangsverein "Vorwaerts"; 3 Couplet, "Rommel mit der grossen Trommel," Gust H. Kress; 4 Monologue, E. T. Meims; 5 "Maerzsturm," A. Uthmann, Gesang Verein Vorwaerts; Intermission; 6 Music, O. Kirschner's Orchestra; 7 "Melusine," Wm. Drobegg, Singing Society Vorwaerts; 8 "Das Heidegrab" (Solo for Baritone), G. H. Kress; 9 "Hinaus zum Wald" (Saenger March), L. Burmann, S. S. Vorwaerts; 10 "Eine Stadtraths-Sitzung zu Schoepfheim" by members of the S. S. Vorwaerts. Dancing after Entertainment.

Does your roof leak? F. J. Benning, 701 Muskego Avenue, Telephone South 792.

Big Beland Meeting

Comrade Carl Beland of Prag, Bohemia, spoke to a large audience at the Bohemian Turner Hall, Twelfth and Vine Streets, Wednesday evening, March 18, on scientific Socialism.

Does your roof leak? F. J. Benning, 701 Muskego Avenue, Telephone South 792.

Social-Democratic Notes.

The East Side Women's Club and the South Side Women's Branch have each donated \$15 to the campaign fund.

At the rate the tickets have been selling or the schafskopf tournament to be held next Sunday afternoon, March 22, at Schmidt's Hall, Twenty-first Avenue and Rogers Street, under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Branch, it has been figured out that at least three hundred people will attend. Preparations have been made for sixty-five tables and a large number of prizes have been gathered by the members, both merchandise and cash, which are the following: 1st, \$4; 2d, \$3.50; 3d, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.50; 5th, \$2; 6th, \$1.75; 7th, \$1.50; 8th, \$1.25; 9th, \$1; 10th, 75c; 11th, 50c; 12th, 25c. In addition there will be from ten to fifteen extra merchandise prizes. The hall can be reached as follows: Muskego Avenue car to Rogers Street, and then walk west to Twenty-first Avenue. Plenty of refreshments and the admission will be 50c, including refreshments.

The Socialist Maennerchor held a very successful afternoon entertainment and ball last Sunday afternoon at the North Side Turner Hall.

The Bohemian Branch will have its third annual Commune festival at the Bohemian Turner Hall, Twelfth and Vine Streets, next Sunday afternoon and evening. Comrade Seidel will speak at 3:30.

The Jewish Section has made arrangements for a grand ball, Saturday evening, March 28, at Liedertafel Hall, Seventh and Prairie Streets. They have also arranged for a dramatic performance at the same hall Sunday evening, March 22, at which Comrade Seidel, our candidate for mayor, will deliver an address at 9 o'clock p. m.

Tickets are selling rapidly for the annual concert by the Socialist Singing Societies of Milwaukee (the Vorwaerts, Aurora and Socialist Maennerchor). The committee has to engage an orchestra of at least fifteen pieces. Branches and their secretaries are requested as soon as possible to remit all money on the ticket sales and, if possible, to apply for more tickets, so that we will be able to fill the hall to its fullest capacity. The program will appear in the columns of the *HERALD* and *Vorwaerts* as soon as completed. Get busy. All

money realized will be donated to the campaign committee and apply to the deficit fund.

Does your roof leak? F. J. Benning, 701 Muskego Avenue, Telephone South 792.

Meetings Next Week.

March 21—HALES CORNERS, Kaske's Hall, Thomas Feeley, John Collins.
March 22—L. BARTZ'S HALL, Eighth Avenue, near Lincoln, 8 p. m., Richard Elsner, F. W. Rehfeld, Henry Anielewski.
March 22—LIEDERTAFEL HALL at 9 p. m.; Emil Seidel.
March 22—N. MILLER'S PARK, 3 p. m., John Collins, C. V. Schmidt.
March 22—KLINGERS' HALL.

Notice of Election

JUDICIAL OFFICERS AND DELEGATES TO NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTIONS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss. Department of State. Notice is hereby given that at the election to be held in the several Towns, Villages and Election Precincts of the State of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1908, being the seventh day of said month, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

Twenty-six delegates for each political party to the National Convention for each such party called for the purpose of nominating a President and Vice-President of the United States; four delegates to be elected to the following bodies and two in each Congressional District, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 517, Laws of 1907.

A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Honorable Robert M. Bashford, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John B. Casaday, for the unexpired term ending on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1910.

An additional Circuit Judge for the Second Judicial Circuit, consisting of the County of Milwaukee, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of May, 1910, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 515 of the Laws of 1907.

Such Municipal Judges as are required by law to be elected at this election shall be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and official seal at the Capitol in the City of Madison on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1908. J. A. FREMAN, J. A. Secretary of State.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss. County of Milwaukee. Notice is hereby given that at the election to be held in the several Towns, Villages and Election Precincts in the County of Milwaukee, on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1908, pursuant to and for the purpose set forth in the above notice of the Secretary of State, all who are eligible to vote shall be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

A Supervisor for the First Assembly District, comprising the First and Eighteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Second Assembly District, comprising the Second and Sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Third Assembly District, comprising the Towns of Franklin, Greenfield and Wauwatosa, the Village of West Milwaukee and the City of Wauwatosa and the City of West Allis.

A Supervisor for the Fourth Assembly District, comprising the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Fifth Assembly District, comprising the Fifth and Twelfth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Sixth Assembly District, comprising the Third, Fourth and Seventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Seventh Assembly District, comprising the Towns of Franklin, Greenfield and Wauwatosa, the Village of West Milwaukee and the City of Wauwatosa and the City of West Allis.

A Supervisor for the Eighth Assembly District, comprising the Eighth and Twenty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Ninth Assembly District, comprising the Ninth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Tenth Assembly District, comprising the Tenth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Eleventh Assembly District, comprising the Eleventh and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Twelfth Assembly District, comprising the Twelfth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Thirteenth Assembly District, comprising the Thirteenth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Fourteenth Assembly District, comprising the Fourteenth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Fifteenth Assembly District, comprising the Fifteenth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Sixteenth Assembly District, comprising the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Seventeenth Assembly District, comprising the Seventeenth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Eighteenth Assembly District, comprising the Eighteenth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Nineteenth Assembly District, comprising the Nineteenth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Twentieth Assembly District, comprising the Twentieth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Twenty-first Assembly District, comprising the Twenty-first Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Twenty-second Assembly District, comprising the Twenty-second Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Twenty-third Assembly District, comprising the Twenty-third Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, comprising the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, comprising the Twenty-fifth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, comprising the Twenty-sixth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, comprising the Twenty-seventh Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, comprising the Twenty-eighth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, comprising the Twenty-ninth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Thirtieth Assembly District, comprising the Thirtieth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Thirty-first Assembly District, comprising the Thirty-first Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Thirty-second Assembly District, comprising the Thirty-second Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Thirty-third Assembly District, comprising the Thirty-third Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

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A Supervisor for the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, comprising the Thirty-fifth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Thirty-sixth Assembly District, comprising the Thirty-sixth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Thirty-seventh Assembly District, comprising the Thirty-seventh Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Thirty-eighth Assembly District, comprising the Thirty-eighth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Thirty-ninth Assembly District, comprising the Thirty-ninth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Fortieth Assembly District, comprising the Fortieth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Forty-first Assembly District, comprising the Forty-first Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Forty-second Assembly District, comprising the Forty-second Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Forty-third Assembly District, comprising the Forty-third Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

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A Supervisor for the Forty-sixth Assembly District, comprising the Forty-sixth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Forty-seventh Assembly District, comprising the Forty-seventh Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Forty-eighth Assembly District, comprising the Forty-eighth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Forty-ninth Assembly District, comprising the Forty-ninth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Fiftieth Assembly District, comprising the Fiftieth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Fifty-first Assembly District, comprising the Fifty-first Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Fifty-second Assembly District, comprising the Fifty-second Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Fifty-third Assembly District, comprising the Fifty-third Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Fifty-fourth Assembly District, comprising the Fifty-fourth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Fifty-fifth Assembly District, comprising the Fifty-fifth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Fifty-sixth Assembly District, comprising the Fifty-sixth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Fifty-seventh Assembly District, comprising the Fifty-seventh Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Fifty-eighth Assembly District, comprising the Fifty-eighth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Fifty-ninth Assembly District, comprising the Fifty-ninth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Sixtieth Assembly District, comprising the Sixtieth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Sixty-first Assembly District, comprising the Sixty-first Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Sixty-second Assembly District, comprising the Sixty-second Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Sixty-third Assembly District, comprising the Sixty-third Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Sixty-fourth Assembly District, comprising the Sixty-fourth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Sixty-fifth Assembly District, comprising the Sixty-fifth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Sixty-sixth Assembly District, comprising the Sixty-sixth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Sixty-seventh Assembly District, comprising the Sixty-seventh Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Sixty-eighth Assembly District, comprising the Sixty-eighth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Sixty-ninth Assembly District, comprising the Sixty-ninth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Seventieth Assembly District, comprising the Seventieth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

A Supervisor for the Seventy-first Assembly District, comprising the Seventy-first Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

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10 STAMPS
Instead of One.
With Each 10c
Purchase
All Day Monday

WEINER

Dry Goods Company

948 KINNICKINNICK AVENUE

10 STAMPS
Instead of One.
With Each 10c
Purchase
All Day Monday

Special Sale of White Goods and Lawns

For Monday, March 23d, and All Week, We Place On Sale All the New and Fancy Novelties in White Goods and Lawns at Exceptionally Low Bargain Prices.



36-in. Pongee for shirtwaists and party dresses, very sheer and silky, in light colors and white, splendidly worth 75c per yard, for Monday at..... **48c**

Dainty New Embroidered Swisses, regular 25c per yard value, extra special for Monday at..... **15c**

27-in. White Lawns, exceptional 8c per yard value, on the bargain for Monday and the week at..... **5c**

10 pieces Fancy Lawns in floral figures and shadow stripes, 15c per yard is what they are worth, our price for Monday..... **10c**

7c Calico Prints at 5 1/2c

Light colored Prints in assorted patterns and colors, the regular 7c quality, for Monday and the week, special at..... **5 1/2c**

18c Madras Cloths at..... **12 1/2c**

Madras Cloth for shirtwaists and men's shirts, short lengths in new patterns, sold in the regular way at 18c per yard, Monday's price..... **12 1/2c**

Good quality Apron Gingham, regular 8c quality, Monday, the yard at..... **5c**

Laces and Embroideries

1,000 yards New Valenciennes Laces, with insertions to match, values up to 8c per yard, for Monday and the week, special at..... **5c**

1,000 yards Embroideries, widths up to 6 inches, values to 15c per yard, on sale special at..... **8c**

Lace Curtains

Lace Curtains, new and handsome patterns, 50c per pair values, Monday at..... **39c**

Nottingham Lace Curtains, fleur de lis patterns, splendid 98c values, at..... **69c**


Ten Stamps With Each 10c Purchase All Day Monday

Bargains in Furnishings for Men

Ferguson & McKinney's Corded Percale Shirts, assorted patterns, all sizes, regular 75c value, special for..... **69c**

Men's Union-Made Overalls, 65c values, special for Monday, day only at..... **48c**

Men's Blue Chambray and Black Twill Working Shirts, union made, special at..... **45c**



Where Seidel Speaks

March 22—Bohemian Turn Hall, Twelfth and Vine Streets, 2:30 p. m.; Liedertafel Hall, 9 p. m.
March 23—South Side Turner Hall, Third and National Avenues.
March 24—Union Hall, 602 Chestnut Street, 2:30 p. m.
March 25—Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon Avenue; Rauch's Hall, Thirty-fifth Street and North Avenue.
March 26—Hoeft's Hall, 961 Kinnickinnick Avenue, 8 p. m.
March 27—Franklin Hall, 226 Grand Avenue.
March 29—Schultz's Residence, Teutonia Avenue and Nash Street, at 2:30 p. m.; Town of Milwaukee (12th Street car).

White Maple Kitchen Cabinets

The most practical and convenient piece of furniture ever designed for the kitchen: It is a Cupboard, Table and Flour-Bin all combined in one—particularly useful for the storing of kitchen utensils.



This elegant Kitchen Cabinet, special for next week

\$13.75

The height of this cabinet is 66 inches, and the width 52 inches. The general cabinet work is of the best. The flour bins are all smoothly sanded; the doors have the most improved patent latches to be had; all the hardware used on these cabinets (such as drawer-pulls, knobs and hinges) are cast brass; the lumber used in building them is the finest selected white maple stock to be had.

Everything in Furniture for the Home

KUNZELMANN-ESSER CO.

HOUSE FURNISHERS

460-462-464-466 Mitchell St., Bet. 2d and 3d Aves.

ARE YOU GOING TO VOTE THE WAY CORPORATION MONEY IS ASKING YOU TO?

DAVIDSON

Coming Sunday
Four Nights Only—No Mat.
Chas. Dillingham Presents

FRANK DANIELS

In His Latest Comic Opera Success

THE TATOOED MAN

Music by Victor Herbert;
Book by Smith and Fowler
PRICES—All Performances—\$1.00, \$1.75, 50c, 25c

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

DON'T SHIRK THE PRIMARIES. BE "JOHNNY-ON-THE-SPOT!"

Rose says it makes him "weary" to "hear union men shouting for Seidel." Naturally!

Go to the primaries like a patriot on Tuesday and vote the straight Social-Democratic ticket.

There's a show coming to a local theater called "Bunco in Arizona." They ought to give Dave a front box.

The facts that are coming out about Shippy rather spoils your bunk about terrible conspiracies, eh! Dave?

Only a lawyer, and a foxy one, would have the face to go before the voters with such three-cent fare bunk as Kelly is indulging in at this time.

Have a care, David! You know Maccauley said that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." More than one scoundrel has tried to hide his scoundrelism behind a country's flag!

NOTICE OF Primary Election

State of Wisconsin, County of Milwaukee—ss.

Notice is hereby given that at a Primary Election to be held in the several Towns, Villages, Wards and Election Districts of the County of Milwaukee, on Tuesday, March 24th, 1908, the following candidates for the office of Supervisor are to be nominated:

Candidates for Supervisor for the First Assembly District, consisting of the First and Eighteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Second Assembly District, consisting of the Second and Sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Third Assembly District, consisting of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, the Towns of Oak Creek and Lake, and the Cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Tenth Assembly District, consisting of the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Eleventh Assembly District, consisting of the Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Twelfth Assembly District, consisting of the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Thirteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Fourteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Fifteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Sixteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Seventeenth Assembly District, consisting of the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Eighteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Nineteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Twentieth Assembly District, consisting of the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Twenty-first Assembly District, consisting of the Sixty-first, Sixty-second and Sixty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Twenty-second Assembly District, consisting of the Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Twenty-third Assembly District, consisting of the Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Seventieth, Seventy-first and Seventy-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Seventy-ninth, Eightieth and Eighty-first Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Eighty-second, Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Thirtieth Assembly District, consisting of the Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Thirty-first Assembly District, consisting of the Ninetieth, One hundredth and One hundred first Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Thirty-second Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred second, One hundred third and One hundred fourth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Thirty-third Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred fifth, One hundred sixth and One hundred seventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred eighth, One hundred ninth and One hundred tenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred eleventh, One hundred twelfth and One hundred thirteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Thirty-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred fourteenth, One hundred fifteenth and One hundred sixteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Thirty-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred seventeenth, One hundred eighteenth and One hundred nineteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Thirty-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred twentieth, One hundred twenty-first and One hundred twenty-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Thirty-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred twenty-third, One hundred twenty-fourth and One hundred twenty-fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Fortieth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred twenty-sixth, One hundred twenty-seventh and One hundred twenty-eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Forty-first Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred twenty-ninth, One hundred thirtieth and One hundred thirty-first Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Forty-second Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred thirty-second, One hundred thirty-third and One hundred thirty-fourth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Forty-third Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred thirty-fifth, One hundred thirty-sixth and One hundred thirty-seventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Forty-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred thirty-eighth, One hundred thirty-ninth and One hundred fortieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Forty-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred forty-first, One hundred forty-second and One hundred forty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Forty-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred forty-fourth, One hundred forty-fifth and One hundred forty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Forty-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred forty-seventh, One hundred forty-eighth and One hundred forty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Forty-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred fiftieth, One hundred fifty-first and One hundred fifty-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Forty-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred fifty-third, One hundred fifty-fourth and One hundred fifty-fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Fiftieth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred fifty-sixth, One hundred fifty-seventh and One hundred fifty-eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Fifty-first Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred fifty-ninth, One hundred sixtieth and One hundred sixty-first Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Fifty-second Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred sixty-second, One hundred sixty-third and One hundred sixty-fourth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Fifty-third Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred sixty-fifth, One hundred sixty-sixth and One hundred sixty-seventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Fifty-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred sixty-eighth, One hundred sixty-ninth and One hundred seventieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Fifty-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred seventy-first, One hundred seventy-second and One hundred seventy-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Fifty-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred seventy-fourth, One hundred seventy-fifth and One hundred seventy-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Fifty-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred seventy-seventh, One hundred seventy-eighth and One hundred seventy-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Fifty-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred eighty-first, One hundred eighty-second and One hundred eighty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Fifty-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred eighty-fourth, One hundred eighty-fifth and One hundred eighty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Sixtieth Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred eighty-ninth, One hundred ninety-first and One hundred ninety-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Sixty-first Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred ninety-third, One hundred ninety-fourth and One hundred ninety-fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Sixty-second Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred ninety-sixth, One hundred ninety-seventh and One hundred ninety-eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Sixty-third Assembly District, consisting of the One hundred ninety-ninth, Two hundred first and Two hundred second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Sixty-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred third, Two hundred fourth and Two hundred fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Sixty-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred sixth, Two hundred seventh and Two hundred eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Sixty-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred ninth, Two hundred tenth and Two hundred eleventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Sixty-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred twelfth, Two hundred thirteenth and Two hundred fourteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Sixty-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred fifteenth, Two hundred sixteenth and Two hundred seventeenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Sixty-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred eighteenth, Two hundred nineteenth and Two hundred twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Seventieth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred twenty-first, Two hundred twenty-second and Two hundred twenty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Seventy-first Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred twenty-fourth, Two hundred twenty-fifth and Two hundred twenty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Seventy-second Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred twenty-seventh, Two hundred twenty-eighth and Two hundred twenty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Seventy-third Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred thirtieth, Two hundred thirty-first and Two hundred thirty-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Seventy-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred thirty-third, Two hundred thirty-fourth and Two hundred thirty-fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Seventy-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred thirty-sixth, Two hundred thirty-seventh and Two hundred thirty-eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Seventy-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred thirty-ninth, Two hundred fortieth and Two hundred forty-first Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Seventy-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred forty-second, Two hundred forty-third and Two hundred forty-fourth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Seventy-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred forty-fifth, Two hundred forty-sixth and Two hundred forty-seventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Seventy-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred forty-eighth, Two hundred forty-ninth and Two hundred fiftieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Eightieth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred fifty-first, Two hundred fifty-second and Two hundred fifty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Eighty-first Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred fifty-fourth, Two hundred fifty-fifth and Two hundred fifty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Eighty-second Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred fifty-seventh, Two hundred fifty-eighth and Two hundred fifty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Eighty-third Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred sixty-first, Two hundred sixty-second and Two hundred sixty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Eighty-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred sixty-fourth, Two hundred sixty-fifth and Two hundred sixty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Eighty-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred sixty-seventh, Two hundred sixty-eighth and Two hundred sixty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Eighty-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred seventy-first, Two hundred seventy-second and Two hundred seventy-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Eighty-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred seventy-fourth, Two hundred seventy-fifth and Two hundred seventy-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Eighty-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred seventy-seventh, Two hundred seventy-eighth and Two hundred seventy-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Eighty-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred eighty-first, Two hundred eighty-second and Two hundred eighty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Ninetieth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred eighty-fourth, Two hundred eighty-fifth and Two hundred eighty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundredth Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred eighty-ninth, Two hundred ninety-first and Two hundred ninety-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred first Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred ninety-third, Two hundred ninety-fourth and Two hundred ninety-fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred second Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred ninety-sixth, Two hundred ninety-seventh and Two hundred ninety-eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred third Assembly District, consisting of the Two hundred ninety-ninth, Three hundred first and Three hundred second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred third, Three hundred fourth and Three hundred fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred sixth, Three hundred seventh and Three hundred eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred ninth, Three hundred tenth and Three hundred eleventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred twelfth, Three hundred thirteenth and Three hundred fourteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred fifteenth, Three hundred sixteenth and Three hundred seventeenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred eighteenth, Three hundred nineteenth and Three hundred twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred tenth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred twenty-first, Three hundred twenty-second and Three hundred twenty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred eleventh Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred twenty-fourth, Three hundred twenty-fifth and Three hundred twenty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred twelfth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred twenty-seventh, Three hundred twenty-eighth and Three hundred twenty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred thirteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred thirtieth, Three hundred thirty-first and Three hundred thirty-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred fourteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred thirty-third, Three hundred thirty-fourth and Three hundred thirty-fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred fifteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred thirty-sixth, Three hundred thirty-seventh and Three hundred thirty-eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred sixteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred thirty-ninth, Three hundred fortieth and Three hundred forty-first Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred seventeenth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred forty-second, Three hundred forty-third and Three hundred forty-fourth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred eighteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred forty-fifth, Three hundred forty-sixth and Three hundred forty-seventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred nineteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred forty-eighth, Three hundred forty-ninth and Three hundred fiftieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred twentieth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred fifty-first, Three hundred fifty-second and Three hundred fifty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred twenty-first Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred fifty-fourth, Three hundred fifty-fifth and Three hundred fifty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred twenty-second Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred fifty-seventh, Three hundred fifty-eighth and Three hundred fifty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred twenty-third Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred sixty-first, Three hundred sixty-second and Three hundred sixty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred twenty-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred sixty-fourth, Three hundred sixty-fifth and Three hundred sixty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred twenty-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred sixty-seventh, Three hundred sixty-eighth and Three hundred sixty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred twenty-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred seventy-first, Three hundred seventy-second and Three hundred seventy-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred twenty-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred seventy-fourth, Three hundred seventy-fifth and Three hundred seventy-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred twenty-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred seventy-seventh, Three hundred seventy-eighth and Three hundred seventy-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred twenty-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred eighty-first, Three hundred eighty-second and Three hundred eighty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred thirtieth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred eighty-fourth, Three hundred eighty-fifth and Three hundred eighty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred thirty-first Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred eighty-ninth, Three hundred ninety-first and Three hundred ninety-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred thirty-second Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred ninety-third, Three hundred ninety-fourth and Three hundred ninety-fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred thirty-third Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred ninety-sixth, Three hundred ninety-seventh and Three hundred ninety-eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred thirty-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Three hundred ninety-ninth, Four hundred first and Four hundred second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred thirty-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred third, Four hundred fourth and Four hundred fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred thirty-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred sixth, Four hundred seventh and Four hundred eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred thirty-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred ninth, Four hundred tenth and Four hundred eleventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred thirty-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred twelfth, Four hundred thirteenth and Four hundred fourteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred thirty-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred fifteenth, Four hundred sixteenth and Four hundred seventeenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred fortieth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred eighteenth, Four hundred nineteenth and Four hundred twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred forty-first Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred twenty-first, Four hundred twenty-second and Four hundred twenty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred forty-second Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred twenty-fourth, Four hundred twenty-fifth and Four hundred twenty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred forty-third Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred twenty-seventh, Four hundred twenty-eighth and Four hundred twenty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred forty-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred thirtieth, Four hundred thirty-first and Four hundred thirty-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred forty-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred thirty-third, Four hundred thirty-fourth and Four hundred thirty-fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred forty-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred thirty-sixth, Four hundred thirty-seventh and Four hundred thirty-eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred forty-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred thirty-ninth, Four hundred fortieth and Four hundred forty-first Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred forty-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred forty-second, Four hundred forty-third and Four hundred forty-fourth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred forty-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred forty-fifth, Four hundred forty-sixth and Four hundred forty-seventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred fiftieth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred forty-eighth, Four hundred forty-ninth and Four hundred fiftieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred fifty-first Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred fifty-first, Four hundred fifty-second and Four hundred fifty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred fifty-second Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred fifty-fourth, Four hundred fifty-fifth and Four hundred fifty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred fifty-third Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred fifty-seventh, Four hundred fifty-eighth and Four hundred fifty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred fifty-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred sixty-first, Four hundred sixty-second and Four hundred sixty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred fifty-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred sixty-fourth, Four hundred sixty-fifth and Four hundred sixty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred fifty-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred sixty-seventh, Four hundred sixty-eighth and Four hundred sixty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred fifty-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred seventy-first, Four hundred seventy-second and Four hundred seventy-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred fifty-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred seventy-fourth, Four hundred seventy-fifth and Four hundred seventy-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred fifty-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred seventy-seventh, Four hundred seventy-eighth and Four hundred seventy-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred sixtieth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred eighty-first, Four hundred eighty-second and Four hundred eighty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred sixty-first Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred eighty-fourth, Four hundred eighty-fifth and Four hundred eighty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred sixty-second Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred eighty-ninth, Four hundred ninety-first and Four hundred ninety-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred sixty-third Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred ninety-third, Four hundred ninety-fourth and Four hundred ninety-fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred sixty-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred ninety-sixth, Four hundred ninety-seventh and Four hundred ninety-eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred sixty-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Four hundred ninety-ninth, Five hundred first and Five hundred second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred sixty-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred third, Five hundred fourth and Five hundred fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred sixty-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred sixth, Five hundred seventh and Five hundred eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred sixty-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred ninth, Five hundred tenth and Five hundred eleventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred sixty-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred twelfth, Five hundred thirteenth and Five hundred fourteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred seventieth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred fifteenth, Five hundred sixteenth and Five hundred seventeenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred seventy-first Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred eighteenth, Five hundred nineteenth and Five hundred twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred seventy-second Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred twenty-first, Five hundred twenty-second and Five hundred twenty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred seventy-third Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred twenty-fourth, Five hundred twenty-fifth and Five hundred twenty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred seventy-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred twenty-seventh, Five hundred twenty-eighth and Five hundred twenty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred seventy-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred thirtieth, Five hundred thirty-first and Five hundred thirty-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred seventy-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred thirty-third, Five hundred thirty-fourth and Five hundred thirty-fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred seventy-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred thirty-sixth, Five hundred thirty-seventh and Five hundred thirty-eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred seventy-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred thirty-ninth, Five hundred fortieth and Five hundred forty-first Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred seventy-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred forty-second, Five hundred forty-third and Five hundred forty-fourth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred eightieth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred forty-fifth, Five hundred forty-sixth and Five hundred forty-seventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred eighty-first Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred forty-eighth, Five hundred forty-ninth and Five hundred fiftieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred eighty-second Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred fifty-first, Five hundred fifty-second and Five hundred fifty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred eighty-third Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred fifty-fourth, Five hundred fifty-fifth and Five hundred fifty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred eighty-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred fifty-seventh, Five hundred fifty-eighth and Five hundred fifty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred eighty-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred sixty-first, Five hundred sixty-second and Five hundred sixty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred eighty-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred sixty-fourth, Five hundred sixty-fifth and Five hundred sixty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred eighty-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred sixty-seventh, Five hundred sixty-eighth and Five hundred sixty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred eighty-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred seventy-first, Five hundred seventy-second and Five hundred seventy-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred eighty-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred seventy-fourth, Five hundred seventy-fifth and Five hundred seventy-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred ninetieth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred seventy-seventh, Five hundred seventy-eighth and Five hundred seventy-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred ninety-first Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred eighty-first, Five hundred eighty-second and Five hundred eighty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred ninety-second Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred eighty-fourth, Five hundred eighty-fifth and Five hundred eighty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred ninety-third Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred eighty-ninth, Five hundred ninety-first and Five hundred ninety-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred ninety-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred ninety-third, Five hundred ninety-fourth and Five hundred ninety-fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred ninety-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred ninety-sixth, Five hundred ninety-seventh and Five hundred ninety-eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred ninety-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Five hundred ninety-ninth, Six hundred first and Six hundred second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred ninety-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred third, Six hundred fourth and Six hundred fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred ninety-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred sixth, Six hundred seventh and Six hundred eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the One hundred ninety-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred ninth, Six hundred tenth and Six hundred eleventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred first Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred twelfth, Six hundred thirteenth and Six hundred fourteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred second Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred fifteenth, Six hundred sixteenth and Six hundred seventeenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred third Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred eighteenth, Six hundred nineteenth and Six hundred twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred twenty-first, Six hundred twenty-second and Six hundred twenty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred twenty-fourth, Six hundred twenty-fifth and Six hundred twenty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred twenty-seventh, Six hundred twenty-eighth and Six hundred twenty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred thirtieth, Six hundred thirty-first and Six hundred thirty-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred thirty-third, Six hundred thirty-fourth and Six hundred thirty-fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred thirty-sixth, Six hundred thirty-seventh and Six hundred thirty-eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred tenth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred thirty-ninth, Six hundred fortieth and Six hundred forty-first Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred eleventh Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred forty-second, Six hundred forty-third and Six hundred forty-fourth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred twelfth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred forty-fifth, Six hundred forty-sixth and Six hundred forty-seventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred thirteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred forty-eighth, Six hundred forty-ninth and Six hundred fiftieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred fourteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred fifty-first, Six hundred fifty-second and Six hundred fifty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred fifteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred fifty-fourth, Six hundred fifty-fifth and Six hundred fifty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred sixteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred fifty-seventh, Six hundred fifty-eighth and Six hundred fifty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred seventeenth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred sixty-first, Six hundred sixty-second and Six hundred sixty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred eighteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred sixty-fourth, Six hundred sixty-fifth and Six hundred sixty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred nineteenth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred sixty-seventh, Six hundred sixty-eighth and Six hundred sixty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred twentieth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred seventy-first, Six hundred seventy-second and Six hundred seventy-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred twenty-first Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred seventy-fourth, Six hundred seventy-fifth and Six hundred seventy-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred twenty-second Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred seventy-seventh, Six hundred seventy-eighth and Six hundred seventy-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred twenty-third Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred eighty-first, Six hundred eighty-second and Six hundred eighty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred twenty-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred eighty-fourth, Six hundred eighty-fifth and Six hundred eighty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred twenty-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred eighty-ninth, Six hundred ninety-first and Six hundred ninety-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred twenty-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred ninety-third, Six hundred ninety-fourth and Six hundred ninety-fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred twenty-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred ninety-sixth, Six hundred ninety-seventh and Six hundred ninety-eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred twenty-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Six hundred ninety-ninth, Seven hundred first and Seven hundred second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred twenty-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred third, Seven hundred fourth and Seven hundred fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred thirtieth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred sixth, Seven hundred seventh and Seven hundred eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred thirty-first Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred ninth, Seven hundred tenth and Seven hundred eleventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred thirty-second Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred twelfth, Seven hundred thirteenth and Seven hundred fourteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred thirty-third Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred fifteenth, Seven hundred sixteenth and Seven hundred seventeenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred thirty-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred eighteenth, Seven hundred nineteenth and Seven hundred twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred thirty-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred twenty-first, Seven hundred twenty-second and Seven hundred twenty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred thirty-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred twenty-fourth, Seven hundred twenty-fifth and Seven hundred twenty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred thirty-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred twenty-seventh, Seven hundred twenty-eighth and Seven hundred twenty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred thirty-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred thirtieth, Seven hundred thirty-first and Seven hundred thirty-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred thirty-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred thirty-third, Seven hundred thirty-fourth and Seven hundred thirty-fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred fortieth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred thirty-sixth, Seven hundred thirty-seventh and Seven hundred thirty-eighth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred forty-first Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred thirty-ninth, Seven hundred fortieth and Seven hundred forty-first Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred forty-second Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred forty-second, Seven hundred forty-third and Seven hundred forty-fourth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred forty-third Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred forty-fifth, Seven hundred forty-sixth and Seven hundred forty-seventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred forty-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred forty-eighth, Seven hundred forty-ninth and Seven hundred fiftieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred forty-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred fifty-first, Seven hundred fifty-second and Seven hundred fifty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred forty-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred fifty-fourth, Seven hundred fifty-fifth and Seven hundred fifty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred forty-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred fifty-seventh, Seven hundred fifty-eighth and Seven hundred fifty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred forty-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred sixty-first, Seven hundred sixty-second and Seven hundred sixty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred forty-ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred sixty-fourth, Seven hundred sixty-fifth and Seven hundred sixty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred fiftieth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred sixty-seventh, Seven hundred sixty-eighth and Seven hundred sixty-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred fifty-first Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred seventy-first, Seven hundred seventy-second and Seven hundred seventy-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred fifty-second Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred seventy-fourth, Seven hundred seventy-fifth and Seven hundred seventy-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred fifty-third Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred seventy-seventh, Seven hundred seventy-eighth and Seven hundred seventy-ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred fifty-fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred eighty-first, Seven hundred eighty-second and Seven hundred eighty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred fifty-fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred eighty-fourth, Seven hundred eighty-fifth and Seven hundred eighty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred fifty-sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred eighty-ninth, Seven hundred ninety-first and Seven hundred ninety-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred fifty-seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred ninety-third, Seven hundred ninety-fourth and Seven hundred ninety-fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Two hundred fifty-eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Seven hundred ninety-sixth, Seven hundred ninety-seventh and Seven hundred ninety-eighth Wards of